

Shuttle night-landing goes smoothly

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (R) — The five-man crew on board the U.S. Challenger space shuttle completed a "fabulous mission" landing the spacecraft in darkness for the first time. "That was fun," mission commander Richard Truly, 45, said shortly after the shuttle touched down and rolled smoothly to a halt at Edwards Air Force base outside Los Angeles. "Let's go and do it again." Challenger appeared out of the black night sky — gliding at 345 kph with no landing lights — and touched down moments later in the glow of high-intensity lights along the concrete runway. Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson, who heads the space shuttle programme, told reporters after the landing: "From our viewpoint it was just a fabulous mission."

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Israelis ban Arab villagers from crossing to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have banned the inhabitants of Kfar Al Labad village in the Tulkarm district of occupied West Bank from leaving their village or travel to Jordan. The thirty-day old ban, admitted by Radio Israel Monday, is part of Israel's arbitrary measures against West Bank Palestinians aimed at tempering their attitude towards Zionist settlement policy.

Klibi wants common response for pullout

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi has called on all Arab heads of state to "suggest a common response" to the partial withdrawal of Israeli forces in Lebanon. A League spokesman said Monday. The spokesman said Mr. Klibi sent messages to Arab heads of state Sunday after conferring by telephone with Lebanese Premier Shafik Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salam. The Lebanese leaders "informed him of the Lebanese government's position regarding the partial Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf mountains," the League said.

Soviet general allegedly wounded

MOGADISHU (R) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said Monday its forces had wounded a Soviet general during fighting in northern Ethiopia. A communique issued here said Gen. Danialov, an officer with the Soviet forces in Ethiopia, had been severely wounded late last night near the town of Halhal, 130 kilometres north west of the Eritrean capital of Asmara. Last week Somalia, which supports anti-government rebels in neighbouring Ethiopia, said Soviet, East German and Cuban troops had staged military exercises in Eritrea last month. Monday's EPLF communique said Gen. Danialov was wounded while directing an offensive against anti-government guerrillas in Eritrea.

Extreme right gains in French election

PARIS (R) — France's governing Socialist Party said Monday racist campaigning was behind a big increase in support for the extreme right in a municipal election Sunday in Dreux, a town west of Paris. The extreme rightwing National Front Party took nearly 17 per cent of the vote in the poll, held after the announcement of elections in the town last March due to vote rigging. The left, which won control of Dreux in March by just eight votes, won 40 per cent in Sunday's first round compared with 42 per cent for the right.

Indian satellite runs into problems

NEW DELHI (R) — An Indian satellite launched from the U.S. space shuttle Challenger has run into problems five days after going into orbit, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Monday. PTI quoted Indian scientists controlling the satellite as saying its solar array, the insat 1A satellite's main source of power, did not fully open during manoeuvres Sunday night.

INSIDE

- Chad not yet invited to OAU meeting, page 2
- NCC widens scope of Agricultural Credit Corporation, page 3
- A very ancient land, by Rami G. Khouri, page 4
- Somalia faces bleak prospects, page 5
- Gerulaus crashes out of U.S. open, page 6
- GATT calls for trade liberalisation policy, page 7
- 15 die in El Salvador's rebel attack, page 8

Army captures heights overlooking Khalde

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army advanced against Druze militiamen at a key junction south of Beirut Monday and the Druze charged that Falangist fighters massacred 40 people in the embattled Shouf mountains.

State-run Beirut Radio said the army took control of heights overlooking the strategic Khalde junction after a two-day battle in which it lost four dead and more than 40 wounded.

In Damascus, the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) admitted losing control of the junction to army units.

A spokesman told reporters: "The army with the support of U.S. Marines and their heavy artillery was able to advance to the Khalde junction and capture it."

An official at the PSP office in Beirut told Reuters that Christian militiamen had killed about 40 men, women and children in the mountain village of Kfar Matta.

Christian and Druze militia have fought heavy artillery battles in the central mountains over the past two days, after Israeli troops pulled out of the area to more secure positions further south.

Christian militiamen said Sunday they advanced into Kfar Matta, about 20 kilometres south-east of Beirut, as the two warring factions scrambled to gain control of positions evacuated by the Israelis.

Military sources said Lebanese army soldiers, who have an isolated base nearby, had found about 40 bodies in the village Monday afternoon.

The PSP official had no further details on the alleged massacre, but said the only communications with the area were by radio.

But the Murabitoun leftist radio claimed Christian militiamen rounded up people in the centre of the village and shot them.

Last week Christian militiamen said Druze PSP gunmen killed 36 Christians in the village of Bnari, east of Beirut in the Syrian-controlled mountains, and burned down houses.

A spokesman for the Christian militia alliance known as the Lebanese forces said there was heavy fighting when the militias advanced into Kfar Matta, but denied any killing of civilians.

Three U.S. Marines were lightly injured Monday when rockets smashed into their positions near Beirut Airport.

The Marines, part of a four-nation peace force, fired back with small arms and mortars at hills controlled by the PSP, a U.S. spokesman said.

The focus of the fighting was the mountain resort town of Bhamdoun, a Falangist enclave some 20 kilometres from Beirut which straddles the supply route between Druze strongholds to the west and Syrian forces in eastern Lebanon.

The Falangists said they repelled four attacks by Syrian-backed PSP men, and also accused Palestinian and Libyan irregulars of taking part in the assaults.

But a PSP official, contacted by Reuters, said the PSP controlled the town except for "some pockets of resistance" by the Christians.

Christian militiamen said they lost 12 dead and 30 wounded Sunday and Monday morning. Casualties among the Druze, numbering about 250,000 in Lebanon, were not revealed.

The Lebanese army, which has been battling to wrest control of the Khalde junction from Druze fighters, admitted four dead and 44 lightly injured.

Beirut newspapers put the civilian casualties Sunday at between six and 19, but there was no way to reach a confirmed toll.

The army Sunday announced it had regained the junction, but the road remained closed. Monday and army units were apparently trying to knock out Druze batteries on nearby hills.

Radio reports said Christian suburbs of East Beirut and the Lebanese Detention Ministry in the hillside suburb of Yarze came under shellfire as the militias battled in mountains.

No Syrian withdrawal
Syria Monday reiterated its refusal to withdraw its forces from Lebanon until all Israeli troops had left the country.

"We will not heed the Lebanese government's request to pull out our forces. Our answer is final... there will be no withdrawal until the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanon," Culture Minister Najah Attar said in an article published in the pro-government daily Tishrin.

Also on Monday Syria urged the Arab League to ostracise Lebanon and sever all diplomatic, economic, cultural and political ties with it.

The call was made in a memorandum submitted to the Arab League Secretariat in Tunis, the text of which was carried by the official Syrian news agency SANA.

It also called on the League to put the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement signed on May 12 on the agenda of an Arab summit planned in Saudi Arabia in November.

When Israeli forces withdrew Sunday from the Shouf mountains, three Israeli fighters strayed into Druze-manned Syrian tanks which advanced near Bhamdoun.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens later warned Syria not to move troops into the area vacated by Israel.

Israeli forces are still manning 11 or 12 positions on top of Mount Barukh in the eastern Shouf and in its foothills, the official said.

The United States had asked Israel again to delay a troops pullback it completed in Lebanon Sunday, a White House spokesman said.

Israel warns Syria not to advance on Beirut

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's army dug in Monday along a new defence line for an indefinite occupation of south Lebanon and Israeli officials warned Syria and Lebanese Druze militia not to advance from present positions.

'Israel would view any advance with utmost gravity, a senior official told reporters.

If the militia captured the town of Bhamdoun on the Beirut-Damascus Highway "it would be the equivalent to the Syrians taking it and extending their territory," he said.

'Israel has drawn a "red line" on Bhamdoun and the highway, he added.

Conference on Palestine concludes today

GENEVA (J.T.) — The U.N.-sponsored Geneva Conference on Palestine is expected to conclude its sessions Tuesday. Meanwhile, deliberations are still underway to formulate the final communique issued by the conference, which has been boycotted by the U.S. and Israel and in which West European countries participated with observer status.

Korean ambassador condemns Soviets

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai-Sung Kim Monday denounced the Soviet Union for shooting down the Korean Airlines (KAL) Boeing 747, calling it "inhuman and barbaric."

At a press conference here Mr. Kim informed journalists that during the early hours of Sept. 1 the unarmed Korean passenger aircraft, on a regular flight from New York to Seoul via Anchorage, was shot down by the Soviet air force.

Apparently two hours after departure from Anchorage Mr. Kim said, "Soviet military authorities began to track the aircraft and shortly after the last radio contact with the Japanese air traffic control at Hokkaido, we presume that, at that moment the aircraft was shot down by a Soviet MiG-23 according to the information available to us."

Mr. Kim said that the Soviet fighter communicated with the ground base continuously, according to the Japanese monitor. The Soviet pilot reported that he fired a missile and the target was destroyed.

"Together with all the peace loving people of the world we are grieved and angered at the inhuman, shocking and barbaric incident," Mr. Kim added.

"This is the worst incident in the history of aviation," said the Korean ambassador adding that the act was a "clear violation of international law and cannot be tolerated for any reason."

"We are strongly demanding a formal apology, complete compensation and punishment for those who were responsible," Mr. Kim said. Soviet Union has failed to acknowledge the shooting down of the aircraft.

Mr. Kim said that the Soviets are not allowing S. Koreans at the sight of the crash to investigate.

"With the help of all our friendly countries we will make all efforts to prevent the recurrence of such an inhuman and illegal act in future," he added.

Mr. Kim said that in 1978 a similar incident occurred during which a Korean plane, Boeing 707, was forced to land and also during that incident the plane was shot at and damaged.

U.S. officials said there would be some tough talking.

In Bonn, West German diplomatic sources said the Soviet Union faced mass condemnation in Madrid, but they did not expect the gathering to result in collective sanctions against Moscow.

Western diplomats in Madrid said the postponement of a planned Paris visit by Mr. Gromyko Monday indicated he anticipated a public mauling during the Madrid meeting starting on Wednesday.

But informed sources in Paris said President Francois Mitterrand's administration had postponed the meeting because it did not want to be the first Western government to receive Mr. Gromyko after the airliner incident.

Western diplomats in Madrid noted that the postponement of the Paris meeting meant Mr. Gromyko would face the first direct onslaught over the incident at an international meeting where he could count on the support of Moscow's six Warsaw Pact allies.

The West German diplomatic sources said Western ministers were determined to speak out in condemnation of the alleged Soviet act and demand a full explanation.

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Monday delayed his resignation to give his Herut Party more time to form a new government under Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Begin announced he was stepping down eight days ago and had been expected to submit his resignation to President Chaim Herzog before the Jewish new year holiday starts on Wednesday.

He postponed a scheduled meeting with President Herzog Monday. The newspaper Maariv reported the prime minister had decided to put off resigning until after the two-day holiday.

Shamir was elected to succeed Mr. Begin as leader of the Herut (freedom) Party but his efforts to reform a similar coalition appear to have stalled.

The coalition members signed an agreement in principle to reform the government but two of the smaller parties, Tami, which represents oriental Jews, and the National Religious Party have said they may first have talks with the Labour opposition.

Mr. Shamir negotiated with the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel, which has four places in the 120-seat parliament.

The role to be played by ex-Defence Minister Ariel Sharon has emerged as one of the sticking points in Mr. Shamir's negotiations.

Mr. Sharon, the bardier behind last year's invasion of Lebanon, is presently a minister without portfolio but has made clear

he would like to become chairman of a committee which supervises building Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Kreisky blames U.S. for Israel's aggressive policy

VIENNA (Petra) — Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said absolute U.S. alignment with Israel has consistently encouraged the Zionist state to pursue an aggressive policy towards the Arab states. Israel's policies are now completely based on spreading chaos, threatening others and undermining security in the Middle East, Mr. Kreisky stressed.

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan prepared to mobilise world action against Moscow Monday as U.S. officials confirmed a U.S. spy plane was in the general area before a Soviet jet allegedly downed a South Korean airliner last week.

Mr. Reagan has accused the Soviet Union of deliberately shooting down the commercial airliner and its 269 occupants over the Sea of Japan. He goes before the nation in a televised address Monday night (midnight GMT) to announce retaliatory steps.

U.S. officials, who did not want to be identified, said a U.S. reconnaissance plane, an RC-135, passed close to the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 shortly before the passenger aircraft strayed into Soviet airspace last Wednesday.

But the officials said the spy plane, a modified Boeing 707 which is smaller than the Korean airliner, was some 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres) away when they say the commercial plane was shot down by a Soviet heat-seeking missile.

They also said the spy plane never entered Soviet airspace and Soviet fighters could not have mistaken what kind of plane they were tracking.

The United States has said Soviet fighters tracked the Korean airliner for more than two hours and then shot it down, knowing full well it was a commercial plane.

U.S. officials rejected statements made Monday by a Soviet defence chief, Colonel-General Semyon Romanov, that a fighter pilot who tracked the plane did not know it was civilian.

As Mr. Reagan spent a Labour Day holiday working on his address, administration officials said he was likely to focus on demands for reparations for victims of the incident and on efforts for an international agreement "curbing" commercial flights to and from the Soviet Union.

They ruled out a strong response such as cancellation of a new long-term grain pact between the United States and the Soviet Union, or other tough economic measures that could deepen the already grave crisis.

Mistaken for spy plane
MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union hinted strongly that the missing South Korean Boeing-747 was mistaken for Soviet fighters for a U.S. spy plane but stopped short of acknowledging that they had shot it down.

In a report on the way interceptors pursued the airliner before it vanished, a senior general also mentioned for the first time that the incident had involved many casualties but described them as "victims of the cold war."

As the official media began to fill in some of the gaps on the fate of the jumbo jet, Western diplomats said Moscow was coming close to suggesting its fighters were compelled to take action after it ignored radio and visual warnings.

But they said the Kremlin still appeared determined not to take the blame for the disappearance of the plane and was instead trying to present the affair as a fatal consequence of East-West tensions generated by the United States.

"I cannot rule out the possibility that the Soviet Union brought down the plane at an unknown spot, and may be disguising a totally different place to make it look like the crash site," he said without elaborating.

The Foreign Minister said South Korea might reconsider its policy of trying to improve relations with the Soviet Union, but would wait to see if Moscow changed its stand over the jumbo tragedy within the coming days.

He said he still hoped the Soviet conscience would awaken and they would apologise publicly for

what they had done. Asked if the Soviet Union was still welcome to attend a conference here next month of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Mr. Lee said the South Korean parliament should decide this.

A special plenary session of the South Korean parliament has been called for Thursday to discuss the jumbo disaster.

Korean Airlines President Cho Choong-Hoon said the jumbo appeared to have been affected by radio jamming by the Soviet Union.

"The biggest reason why the airliner lost its direction seems to be jamming," he told Korean dignitaries visiting bereaved families at Seoul's Kimpo Airport.

He said the jumbo could have crashed at a place different to that pinpointed by non-Soviet sources.

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The government announced 20,000 people, including government and political leaders, foreign diplomats and South Korean



Shells falling in west Beirut Sunday inflict extensive damage to buildings and cars, killing nine people (A.P. wirephoto)

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Israelis charge Frenchman

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel is holding a 26-year-old Frenchman on charges of participating in a Palestinian guerrilla plot to blow up a Tel Aviv skyscraper, a police spokesman said Monday. The man, who was arrested in July, has been charged with taking photographs of Tel Aviv's Shalom tower and passing the pictures and information on the building's security system to a member of Fatah, the military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The suspect is alleged to have joined Fatah in Algeria in 1977, and later trained in Palestinian camps in Beirut and Tyne before coming to Israel in May, 1978, the spokesman said. The Tel Aviv district court Sunday ordered the suspect held until the end of his trial, scheduled to start on Sept. 18.

Hussein, Noor visit Xian

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein, Queen Noor and the accompanying delegation Monday visited the Chinese city of Xian, China's former capital in the northwest of the country.

Xian had been China's capital for several centuries before Peking. Bound with antiquities and museums, Xian is famous for timber, silk, cotton, cereals, tea and medicinal herbs. The city is also rich with minerals and other natural resources.

The provincial governor Li Chit Wi Monday evening gave a dinner banquet in honour of Their Majesties and the accompanying delegation.

In Amman South Korean Ambassador Jai-Sung Kim said Monday King Hussein was expected to be briefed on the shooting down of a South Korean Airliner.

South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan's talks with King Hussein during the three-day visit starting on Saturday would also cover the situation in the Middle East and Far East as well as bilateral relations in political, economic and cultural fields, Mr. Kim said.

"I am sure King Hussein's visit to Korea will strengthen our existing friendly relationship," Mr. Kim added.

Conciliation committee meets in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — Conciliation efforts to solve the conflict within the Palestinian commando group Al Fatah and between PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Syria were discussed by the Central Committee of Al Fatah, the Tunisian News Agency TAP reported Monday.

Quoting the Palestinian News Agency Wafa, TAP said the Central Committee met until dawn Monday with members of the committee of 18 set up by the Palestinian Central Council last month to contact Syria and dissidents in the Al Fatah movement who challenge Mr. Arafat's leadership.

TAP said the committee discussed the results of the conciliators' mission after their visits to Damascus and to the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, the scene of clashes between rival Al Fatah factions, but it gave no indication of their findings.

New clashes
New fighting has broken out between factions of the Palestinian Fatah Commando group near Baalbek in Lebanon, TAP said Monday.

TAP quoted a Palestinian military spokesman as saying commandos loyal to Mr

MIDDLE EAST

Chad not yet invited to OAU special meeting on civil war

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad has not yet received an invitation to a special committee meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) called to discuss disputes between Chad and Libya, official sources in N'djamena said Monday.

The meeting of the OAU's so-called ad hoc committee was due to take place in Libreville, Gabon, from Sept. 8 to 10. The sources said it was doubtful now if it would take place.

Chad accuses Libya of having over 6,000 troops occupying the North in league with rebel forces. The only official communication to the committee meeting has been a letter from President Omar Bongo of Gabon, whose country is chairman of the six-nation committee, which includes Algeria, Cameroon, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal, the sources said.

In a letter to President Hissene Habre of Chad last month, Mr. Bongo said he had proposed the dates this week to acting OAU Secretary-General Peter Onu and asked him to organise the meeting, they added.

As far as was known in N'djamena, a further action had been taken, the sources said. They said no decision had been made in

N'djamena about whether to send a representative to Libreville in case the meeting was convened. Western diplomatic sources said they interpreted the uncertainties as a deliberate attempt to block the meeting on the part of OAU chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leftist president of Ethiopia.

The committee was set up in 1977 to discuss the problem of the Aouzou strip, a stretch of land believed to be rich in minerals which lies within Chad and has been occupied by Libya since 1973.

But the committee has never met since its inaugural session and was revived only at the Addis Ababa summit of the OAU last June to deal with the worsening relations between the two countries since Mr. Habre took power in 1982.

Meanwhile, Chad rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei said his Libyan-backed forces will push South past a line established by

French troops across Central Chad and will not hesitate to fight French soldiers if they stand in his way.

Speaking to journalists at the northern Chad outpost of Bardai, Mr. Goukouni also ruled out negotiations so long as French troops remain in Chad. French journalist Yves Fladrin said Sunday in a report to the Paris newspaper Le Matin.

Mr. Fladrin, one of a small group of Western reporters who attended the meeting, quoted Mr. Goukouni as saying he would call for additional Libyan support if French troops backing the forces of President Hissene Habre attacked his rebels.

"We will advance as far as the extreme South of the country," Mr. Goukouni was quoted as saying at the meeting, his first public appearance since late July when Mr. Habre's forces recaptured the northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau.

Mr. Goukouni, whose rebels retook the town on Aug. 10, now controls the sector of Chad north of an east-west defence line set up by French troops since they began arriving in Chad in mid-August.

"If the French attempt to block our progress, we will again be obliged to confront them. If they at-

tack us, we will be obliged to defend ourselves and we will call on our Libyan or other friends for help," Mr. Goukouni said.

Mr. Goukouni, a former President of Chad ousted by Mr. Habre last year, told the reporters he had decided to move South after French Jaguar strike planes backed Mr. Habre's forces during a battle in the Oum-Chalouba area North of N'djamena on Friday.

Although Chad officials and the French military in N'djamena have denied any French warplanes were in the area on Friday, military sources in Paris said at least two Jaguars roared over the battlefield without firing, helping Mr. Habre win the day.

Asked whether he would agree to negotiate with Mr. Habre to end the fighting in Chad, Mr. Goukouni said France would first have to remove its estimated 2,000 troops from its former colony.

"French withdrawal is a prerequisite," he said, adding that despite a peace mission by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) he doubted there would be a quick end to the latest phase of a civil war which has waged on and off in Chad for 17 years.



PAPERS PLEASE: Druze gunmen from the Popular Socialist Party of leftist leader Walid Junblatt check identification papers at the Khaleh cross-road Sunday after its evacuation by Israeli

forces earlier in the day. The Lebanese regular army reported capturing the key position from the Druzes later in the day. (A.P. wirephoto)

American-Arab group accuses U.S. politicians of hypocrisy

NEW YORK (R) — The American-Arab relations committee urged President Reagan not to take sanctions against the Soviet Union any more than it did against Israel when Israel in 1973 shot down a Libyan civilian air-

plane. While condemning the reported Soviet downing of a Korean airliner as "an issue of utmost gravity", Mohammad Mehdi, president of the committee, charged U.S. politicians with hypocrisy.

"America took no action against Israel and should take no action against the Soviets," Mr. Mehdi said in a telegram to the president.

Turkish mass trial opens

ISTANBUL (R) — A new mass trial opened in Istanbul Monday with the military prosecutor demanding death sentences for 61 of 254 people accused of belonging to the illegal Dev-Yol (revolutionary way) organisation, reporters in court said.

The defendants, being tried by Istanbul martial law courts, are charged with 38 murders, attempting to change the state's constitutional order and a number of murder attempts, armed attacks and robberies.

In a 453-page indictment, the military prosecutor asked for jail sentences of one year to 36 years for the other defendants.

There are four separate Dev-Yol mass trials currently under way in Istanbul and several more around Turkey.

Indian envoy visits Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Baghdad Monday on an official visit expected to include discussion of a possible new non-aligned initiative for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, diplomats said.

Mr. Rao, who is arriving from a visit to Moscow, is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement's peace team which has made several unsuccessful attempts to end the three-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Diplomats said he would meet Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and

other officials during his three-day visit.

Iraq's President Saddam Hussein in July asked Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who heads the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, for a new peace initiative.

Mrs. Gandhi has received several appeals from the group's member states for moves to end the war, and Mr. Hussein has made repeated calls for a ceasefire, all of which Iran has rejected.

Liberian leader defends renewed ties with Israel

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (R) — Liberian head of state Samuel Doe has defended his decision to restore diplomatic ties with Israel saying its continued isolation by other countries would not help resolve the Middle East problem.

During a one-day visit to Sierra Leone, Mr. Doe said in a statement: "Our action was based on our conviction that continued isolation of Israel is no longer useful or desirable, and will not con-

tribute towards the peaceful resolution of the Middle East problem."

Liberia reopened relations with Israel last month after breaking them off in line with other African countries in 1973 after the 1973 war.

Mr. Doe added: "We wish to restate that Liberia remains firmly committed to the Palestinians and Arab cause."

Polisario Front rebels claim heavy Moroccan casualties

PARIS (R) — The Polisario Front, which is fighting for independence in the Western Sahara, said Monday its guerrillas had killed 307 Moroccan soldiers and wounded more than 400 in an attack near the town of Smara in the disputed territory.

The report was not confirmed by Moroccan officials.

In a communique published by the Algerian news agency APS, monitored in Paris, the guerrillas said they had taken part of the town's defences on Saturday and

were in control of five Moroccan bases. Morocco occupied the Western Sahara after it was evacuated by Spain, the former colonial power.

The communique said the Moroccans rushed in reinforcements. Moroccan losses also included 13 tanks, six armoured vehicles, four troop transports, seven missile launchers and a variety of other weapons, the communique said.

The communique made no mention of guerrilla casualties.

U.N. chief worried about Lebanon

PORTIMAO, Portugal (R) — United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said he is very worried about the situation in Lebanon following the Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf mountains and fears it could have unforeseeable consequences.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, on holiday in the Algarve region of Portugal, was talking to reporters Sunday night after talks with Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, who heads the Middle East committee of the Socialist International. The U.N. leader dined at Mr. Soares' holiday villa near here.

"I am following the Lebanese situation with great pre-occupation," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said. "It could have unforeseeable consequences."

Asked about criticisms that U.N. peacekeeping forces were playing too passive a role, he said: "These criticisms should be made to the Security Council, whose members do not give these forces the necessary credibility."

The U.N. secretary general, who recently visited South Africa, Namibia (South West Africa) and Angola in a bid to speed a Namibian independence settlement, is expected to return to New York on Wednesday.

'N. Zealand troops will stay in Sinai'

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand troops are to remain in the Sinai as part of the multi-national peacekeeping force, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said Sunday.

The government had decided to extend the country's contribution to the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) beyond the original two year commitment although details of a new agreement had yet to be worked out, he told reporters.

"New Zealand is not a major party to Middle East problems and the position we adopt on them can never have more than marginal significance," Mr. Muldoon said.

"Nevertheless, we consider it important that major peace initiatives, such as the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty, be supported and it was for this reason that we agreed to participate in the MFO."

New Zealand has a 35-man contingent integrated with the Australians in a 10-helicopter support unit of 144 men.

New Zealand joins four countries from the European Community — Britain, France, Italy and The Netherlands — which are contributing specialised units.

Fiji, Colombia and Uruguay provide part of the infantry while the United States provides a light infantry battalion and a logistics unit.

Turkish, Malaysian premiers hold talks

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Visiting Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and his Malaysian counterpart Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad, Monday held two hours of talks at which they agreed to step up trade and commercial and cultural relations between the two countries, a government spokesman said.

Mr. Ulusu, who began a five-day official visit to Malaysia Monday morning, indicated during the talks that Turkey would continue to buy Malaysian rubber and palm oil as well as send a technical delegation to study the local palm oil industry, he said.

The spokesman said the two premiers also exchanged views on a cultural exchange cooperation protocol and shipping agreement that would maximise use of their national shipping lines for mutual benefit.

"Differences on these two agreements are now being ironed out by officials and it is hoped they can be finalised and signed by the end of this visit," he said.

Mr. Ulusu, the first Turkish premier to visit Malaysia, is here at the head of a 13-member delegation that includes Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk and senior government officials.

The spokesman said Mr. Ulusu

and Mr. Mahathir discussed the Palestinian problem, the Iran-Iraq war and foreign intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Mr. Mahathir also explained Malaysia's view that Antarctica should be regarded as an international and common heritage under the care of the United Nations.

The two premiers also agreed to greater cooperation between their national news agencies, Bernama of Malaysia and Anadolu of Turkey, the spokesman said.

Mr. Mahathir later hosted a banquet for Mr. Ulusu and his delegation at his official residence.

Israeli occupation

Mr. Ulusu said at the banquet, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could only be secured with the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab lands. He hoped disputes between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and some Arab leaders would be solved soon.

Peace and stability in Lebanon could only be realised by the withdrawal of all foreign troops, he said.

The two premiers also jointly expressed "abhorrence" at the recent shooting down of a South Korean airliner by Soviet jets, killing all 269 people on board.

Zia vows to root out violence from politics

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said Monday he would stamp out violence from Pakistani politics and return power peacefully to civilian rulers according to his controversial election plan.

He told a press conference here, law and order in Sind Province, where at least 31 people have died in continuing anti-marital law unrest, was "as satisfactory as it could be under the circumstances."

He said he would tour Sind in the next few days. At least 12 people were reported killed in protests in Central Sind on Saturday after the province's military governor toured the area and declared the situation under control.

"I will not have violence in Pakistan in the name of politics," said Gen. Zia, who spoke of conducting a clean-up operation to stamp out violence here.

Speaking about the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), an alliance of banned political parties which launched the protests, he said: "They can never succeed."

Gen. Zia arrived here early Monday morning from a six-day visit to Turkey and a brief pilgrimage to Muslim shrines in Saudi Arabia.

Seven leaders of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) also arrived

Monday morning from self-exile in Britain and West Germany, airport sources said.

Police quickly arrested the seven, who were coming to help spread the protests from Sind to their native Punjab Province, where more than half of Pakistan's population lives.

The seven who left London Sunday were former Health Minister Chaudry Mohammad Arshad, former Members of Parliament Noor Ahmad Mahi, Mohammad Hanif and Mian Pervaiz Gujranwala District PPP President Mohammad Araf and two PPP members exiled in West Germany, Aslam Ghuman and Mohammad Sajjad Akhtar.

Gen. Zia told a questioner he was not planning any extraordinary measures to deal with the situation in Sind, where provincial Governor Lt. Gen. S.M. Abbasi has ordered 10,000 more paramilitary forces deployed.

He said foreign powers were helping agitators mislead what he called the patriotic and fervently Islamic Sindhi population.

"We have sufficient proof to indicate it is not only one country but several countries who are involved in encouraging, especially financially, such destructive but very small forces trying to undermine the law and order situation in Pakistan," he said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

17:30 Emergency

18:10 Majid

18:35 Space Ghost

19:00 Local Programme on Sports

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Arabic Series

21:30 Local Music Programme

22:15 Arabic Series

23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme

19:00 News in French

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Comedy: 'Sorry' Episode 3

21:00 Towards 2000

21:10 Secret Army

22:00 News in English

22:15 Feature Film: Skyward: Betty Davis, Ron Howard

RADIO JORDAN

85.5 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM

& partly on 95.0 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show

07:30 News Bulletin

08:00 News Summary

10:00 Oriental Foods

10:15 Morning Show

11:00 Pop Session

12:00 News Summary

12:05 Pop Session

13:05 Pop Session

14:00 News Bulletin

14:10 Instrumentals

14:30 Concert Hour

15:00 News Summary

16:00 News Summary

16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites

17:00 Science Report

17:30 Pop Session

18:00 News Summary

18:05 Top Twenty

19:00 News Bulletin

19:30 Date with a Star

20:00 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary

21:05 Evening Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Return to the Marabes", a film about the Marsh Arabs of southern Iraq, at the British Council at 6:30 p.m.

CBS NEWS

* At the American Centre at 4:30 and 7:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661120/7

American Centre Library 44371

British Council 41520

36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37199

Gonhe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44213

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 665195

Husayn Youth City 41793

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 443555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51767

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays (Hajj) a.m. - 1:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwbeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab

Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 120 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. English Circle. Tel. 61361.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24541.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwbeh, 37401.

In St. Sule Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redemptor) Jabal Amman, 41559.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71731.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:49 Fajr

05:14 (Sunrise) Shuruq

11:35 Dhuhur

15:09 'Asr

17:53 Maghreb

19:19 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. 108 53251, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:05 Cairo (EA)

08:45 Cairo (RJ)

09:05 Agaba (RJ)

09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

09:30 Jeddah (RJ)

09:4

AME NEWS

Ayyoub changes milk prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub Monday decided to change the prices of pasteurised milk and high-temperature treated milk from Sept. 6. A 1,000 gram container will now cost 260 fils while the price of a 250 gram carton will be 60 fils.

Mr. Ayyoub asked all milk-producing factories to adhere to the specifications issued by the Specifications and Metrology Department in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and comply with the hygiene conditions and instructions of the Ministry of Health, in addition to writing production and expiry dates on the container together with the retail price to the consumer.

Mr. Ayyoub prohibited the production of any other size of containers except with a prior written approval from the ministry. All previous orders regarding this subject are null and void. Mr. Ayyoub said.

applications up

AMMAN (Petra) — 1,118 job applications from university graduates, teachers' institutes and school leavers have been submitted to the Civil Service Commission (CSC) during the second quarter of this year, according to a recent bulletin issued by CSC.

It said that 478 applicants have been recommended for employment in government offices.



The census agreement between the Council of Arab Economic Unity and Mauritania is signed Monday in Amman (Petra photo)

CAEU, Mauritania sign census accord

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and Mauritania Monday signed a technical assistance agreement. The agreement states that the secretariat will offer Mauritania 500,000 for recruiting census specialists and carrying out a demographic survey in the country. The agreement was signed by CAEU Secretary-General, Mahdi Al Obeidi and by the Mauritanian Statistics and National Accountancy Director-General, Aslam

Wild Mohammad.

Meanwhile, Mr. Obeidi will Tuesday lead a CAEU delegation to Tunisia to take part in the 35th session of Arab Economic and Social ministerial meetings scheduled to be held Wednesday Sept. 8 at the Arab League headquarters.

The meeting will be preceded by a meeting of consultants.

Among the topics to be discussed at the meeting are the promotion of Arab economic work and the financing of projects in Arab countries.

Savings fund offers new pension scheme

AMMAN (Petra) — The Post Office Savings Fund (POSF) has introduced a free life insurance system for depositors, according to the POSF Director-General, Abdullah Al Hawamdeh.

He said that a depositor can have a free life insurance policy once he or she opens an account and deposits any amount of money.

The insurance policy will be worth the money deposited as sav-

ings and in the event of death, the beneficiaries will receive a sum of money as an insurance payment equal to the deposited amount at the time of death.

The relatives of the deceased will also receive the savings, Mr. Hawamdeh said.

To date, the POSF has 130,000 depositors covered by the free insurance system, Mr. Hawamdeh added.

IDB loans to give jobs boost

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) is to offer eight loans totalling JD 1,123,000 to Jordanian factories. The loans will finance the establishment of businesses for the production of aluminium kitchen utensils, the production of mineral water, airconditioning systems used in cars and trucks, and the establishment of a flour mill and wood workshop.

According to an IDB statement, at least 787 new jobs will be created by the new factories which will increase the national product by at least JD 2,445,400.

The statement also said that

IDB has granted 71 loans totalling JD 6,644,000 to Jordanian businesses and companies since the beginning of 1983.

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NCC widens scope of agri credit corp

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday approved the draft amendment to the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC) law for the year 1983.

The amendment included several new articles which aimed at the promotion of the ACC's activities and its expansion into new fields such as agricultural production, marketing and the granting of loans.

The amendment aims at encouraging the setting up of agricultural projects, and projects for manufacturing agricultural products and to expand and develop them through contributing to the capital of companies which will carry out these projects. The amendment also included permission for the corporation to accept deposits, borrow from internal and external financing sources, to buy bonds issued by general share holding agricultural companies or agricultural products manufacturing companies. The draft law was then approved by the NCC.

The NCC also discussed in its regular session Monday all the topics on its agenda except the NCC's Legal Committee's decision on a draft amendment to the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) law.

The government referred to the NCC supplement Monday to the JMA draft law. The NCC decided to postpone all discussion of the JMA issue to enable the council members to attain a comprehensive view of the subject and discuss all its parts at one time.

At the beginning of the NCC session, presided over by its Speaker Suleiman Arar, the council referred a draft amendment to the road law, referred earlier by the government to the NCC, to the NCC Legal Committee.

The draft law requires the levy of transit fees for driving on Jordanian motorways to go towards

rand maintenance and improvement.

In reply to queries by NCC members on this amendment, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that the fees paid will be deposited with the Ministry of Finance to be lodged in the road maintenance and improvement accounts to be spent according to cabinet direction.

Mr. Badran pointed out that road maintenance had become a burden to the Ministry of Public Work and this amendment would enable the ministry to overcome it.

The second topic discussed was on the results of the visit of the Jordanian Medical Council delegation to several countries to familiarise itself with the situation facing Jordanian medical students enrolled there.

Clarification was given by the Minister of Health Zuhair Mahas on the visit as requested by NCC member Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er. He said that the delegation met officials in ministries and organisations concerned with medical specialisation. He continued that the best way to make sure that the students are receiving a satisfactory education is by establishing bilateral relations through the Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to monitor the situation. Then, he said, we can be sure that medical students will come back with a high level of medical knowledge and can be a positive benefit to our society.

Dr. Sha'er supported the minister's suggestion for establishing bilateral relations.

NCC member Yahya Khureis pointed out that the delegation could not have been in the countries long enough to get a clear

idea on the subject as the visit's duration was very short.

The NCC also discussed the government's reply to the suggestion regarding a new parking lot for the cars in the south in Um Al Hiran area, instead of the present location near the automatic bakeries.

The government, in a reply to the suggestion proposed by Mr. Ali Khashman, said that the proposed new location would be better in the long run and said that the present parking lot is temporary until a permanent one can be found. An additional factor, the reply said, was that the present location is not exposed to floods.

Mr. Khashman thanked the government for its reply but pointed out that the present parking lot's location is rather inaccessible.

A proposal submitted by Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir regarding demands how a branch of the Jordanian Women's Federation located in Jabal Al Manar was referred to the government.

The proposal included the improvement to roads leading to Jabal Al Manar, and the lack of both a police station in the area and telephone cables. It also included a call for public transportation services as well as much needed pharmacies and clinics.

The proposal submitted by Mr. Khaled Abdul Nabi was also referred to the government.

The proposal suggests that the duration of diplomatic passports be prolonged from two years to five years.

The proposal submitted by Hassan Gharaibeh sought the establishment of a Ministry of Planning and Construction to replace the National Planning Council (NPC).

Dr. Khalil Al Salem said: "From my own experience as a previous president of NPC, I sug-

gest that it remains as it is and works in the same way as at present. For if it becomes a ministry, it will be a big responsibility for one person and hence would be exposed to danger."

Mr. Taher Hikmat said that, according to the constitution and acknowledged norms, the establishment of new ministries is decided on the formation of a new cabinet. He also said that the NPC is actually connected with the cabinet, but suggested that the issue be referred to the government for information only.

Mr. Salman Al Oudah also said that the proposal should be referred to the government as an NCC recommendation for future study.

Amin Shukayr said that the subject is very important and if the NPC was turned into a ministry, all its business would be delayed and left unaccomplished. He pointed out that the NPC is a technical organisation which deals with specialised work.

Mr. Issa Rimani said that the proposal coincides with the many development projects in the country. The NPC, he said, has the right in finance project but does not plan.

The NCC then decided to refer the proposal to the government as only an NCC recommendation for future study.

The draft law submitted by the Jordanian Medical Council regarding the medical exam was approved by the NCC.

The amendment says that all physicians that fail the exam will be given a temporary licence for two years to be supervised by a specialist physician.

The purpose of the amendment is to alleviate the unemployment among doctors which last year was severe due in the high exam failure rate.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Umm Qais resthouse to be built

IRBID (Petra) — A tender has been floated to build a tourist resthouse in the town of Umm Qais in the Irbid District. The project aims to attract foreign tourists and visitors to the town which is one of the Graeco-Roman cities in Jordan which formed the ancient Decapolis.

Students prepare for new school term

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 855,000 students will go to school Saturday at the start of the new scholastic year. Of this number, 40,000 students are in the first elementary class. All arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Education for students to begin their lessons on the first full day of term, a ministry source said.

U. of J. attends 'refugees' conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan has participated in a conference on the problems of refugees which was held at Manitoba University in Canada between Aug. 28 and Sept. 1. The university was represented at the conference by assistant dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr. Moussa Samha, who presented a study on refugees' problems in Jordanian camps. Several Arab and foreign universities participated in the conference.

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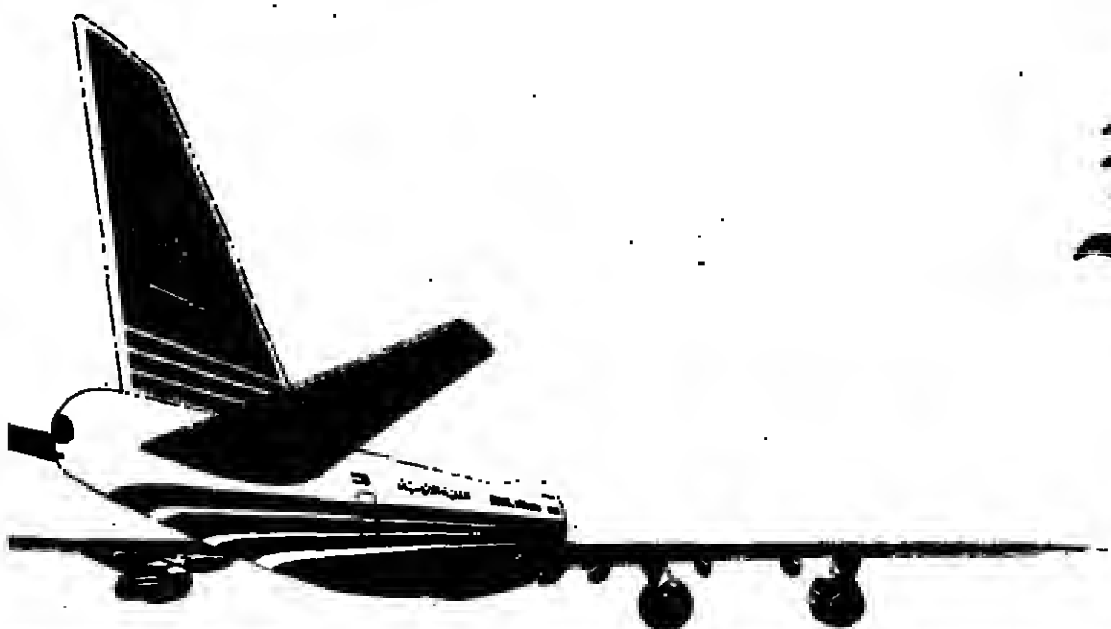
TIME

THREE FOR SOLIDARITY (Polish workers march on 3rd anniversary of Solidarity founding)

WAITING IN BELGIUM (Florennes okays the cruise missiles)

"NOT A TOWN FOR EVERYBODY" (A look at Deauville)

ATROCITY IN THE SKIES (Before and after the death of flight 007)



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Established 1975
1975 Jordanian Newspaper of the Year (Middle East Press Award)

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The giant asks for help

ISRAEL'S DECISION to pull back its troops from the Shouf Mountains and suburban Beirut, despite an American request to delay the move by a few more days, proves one of two points: Either the U.S. made only a half-hearted request to get the Israeli army to stay until the Lebanese army was able to take over positions in those strife-torn areas, or Israel is indeed strong and independent enough to defy the logic and might of the U.S. when the issue at stake is the success or failure of Israeli militarism. Each of these points is typified by a number of arguments that can be clearly seen within the context of the present Lebanese situation.

Before the Israeli partial withdrawal to the Awali River Sunday, the U.S. special envoy in the Middle East, Robert McFarlane, twice obtained the Begin government's approval to keep its army in the Shouf in the hope that a political accord between the Gemayel government and the Druze leader, Mr. Junblatt, could be reached or otherwise the Lebanese army would be ready to occupy positions vacated by the Israelis anyway. Each time McFarlane submitted one or the other request, Begin said "yes", but only reluctantly "Why insist on Israeli soldiers there? Send your own Marines in the mountains and yourself take the risk, if Lebanese sovereignty is so important to you," one could imagine Begin telling the American envoy. In the end, McFarlane's logic had to give way: "Begin himself was quitting because he could not take the casualties suffered by his soldiers anymore. How can America ask him for help." And so, the moment McFarlane left for "consultations" with his president in Washington, Moshe Arens, the Israeli defence minister, gave the orders to retreat to the Awali. A half-hearted request, it might have all too easily been.

America's soft spot and full understanding for the Zionist state might have also been the crucial factor behind Reagan's soft position on the question of the Israeli partial withdrawal from the Shouf, although the pullback could in fact wreck every chance the Americans have for Lebanon. But what about the U.S.-Israel strategic relationship then? Is not Israel supposed to be America's fortress state in this part of the world? What happened to all the generous aid that America has given to the Israelis to help the U.S. protect its vital interests in the Middle East? Why would not the Israeli government, any government, understand America's difficult position in and on Lebanon? Can the Israelis not imagine the problems the Reagan administration would have with the congress if more Marines were ordered into Lebanon or the others already in Beirut were sent to the combat zone?

All these questions and more on why Washington should continue to condone, often to its detriment, all Israeli actions in Lebanon and against the Arabs everywhere need to be answered. It just does not wash that Israel can really stand up to the American giant when the superpower's interests are too much at stake. A half-hearted U.S. request to Israel then, it has to be.

With American help, there is little wonder Lebanon now is up for partition.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Door still not quite closed

ISRAEL SUNDAY carried out its partial withdrawal from areas around Beirut to a safe line along the Awali River in the south. Before pulling out from the Shouf, Israel paved the ground for a resumption of the communal and factional fighting among the Lebanese. We can not expect the Israelis to show good manners or display any respect for human beings in such dealings nor were the Israelis expected to take any constructive step to make their withdrawal easier. Yet it is not logical to throw all the blame on the Israelis when we are aware of faults and shortcomings somewhere else. The Beirut government is partly to blame because it had failed to remove the misgivings and doubts of the minorities and other factions about their future and did not take any practical steps to allay their fears, and to assure them that their rights would be respected. Of course, there were some obstacles impeding the work of the Beirut government, yet the government should have exerted all possible efforts towards bringing about a national reconciliation and prevent a return to civil war.

The Lebanese used to express their aspirations for the re-establishment of law and order and for the resumption of their role side by side with the Arab states. But now these hopes have all been dashed due to the horrible factional fighting which broke out among then various groups. However, the opportunity is there if the leaders of the conflicting groups are really intent on preserving their country's unity. There are several methods and ways for re-opening the closed doors for reconciliation and understanding. A reconciliation is something which Israel does not want to see in Lebanon. It has paved the way for another civil war, but the Lebanese ought to know by now not to fall into such a trap.

Al Dustour: Fighting for a just cause

THE GULF War Sunday entered its fourth year with the Iraqi armed forces determined to defend the Arab Nation and safeguard its rights. The Iraqis have proved that they still hold the initiative in the fighting and that all the Iranian attempts to destroy its morale and power has ended in total failure because the Iraqi people is willing to make more sacrifices and ready to continue to the struggle to defend its land and sovereignty. In the past three years the Iraqi armed forces have displayed their strong commitment to the Arab Nation and have made appeals to end the war because they want to save their energy and resources to fight the Israeli enemy.

Yet certain Arab states have been colluding with the Iranian enemy against Iraq and have been mainly responsible for the Iranian subversion and intransigence. They aligned themselves with the Iranians against the interests of the Arab Nation serving the aims and objective of the Arabs' enemies. Not only the Arabs are to blame for this, but also the international community which ought to have exerted all its efforts to end this conflict. We are sure that the Iraqis are capable of pursuing the war forever because they are fighting for a just cause, something which other nations must realise.

A very ancient land

By Rami G. Khouri

AMMAN, September 6, 2468

— Archaeologists excavating the recently discovered ruins of this ancient Jordanian city have finally pieced together a plausible history of the events of the last quarter of the 20th Century — heretofore a dark age of Jordanian archaeology because of the total absence of written records from this time. It is believed that a sudden, violent change in climate during the last part of the 20th Century — perhaps between 1985 and 1995 — caused the semi-arid region of Jordan to dry up totally and be abandoned within a period of just one or two decades. A subsequent series of nuclear wars in the Middle East region destroyed all evidence of written documentation, but left considerable architecture and physical artifacts that give us clues to the social and economic habits of those early Jordanians.

Architectural remains indicate a considerable boom in construction of possible homes, or what many archaeologists assume may have been prisons, because of the almost universal use of aluminium bars on the outside of all the buildings, and the evi-

dence of stone walls surrounding every building.

The quality of construction in late 20th Century Jordan seems to have deteriorated sharply from the high quality evident in building from about 100 years earlier. Late 19th Century Jordanian buildings are still standing several stories high, while most of the late 20th Century structures are full of cracked walls and signs of tremendous water leakage through the roofs and basements of the buildings. Street construction shows similar signs of deterioration during the transition period from the early and mid-20th Century to the late 20th Century. Streets built in the period 1975-1985 seem to have been patched up many times, and repaved about every two years, while streets that have been dated from the 1950s are still in good shape.

These signs of a society suffering from obvious internal collapse are contradicted by the evidence of substantial material wealth being accumulated throughout the last three decades of the 20th Century, or the period from about 1975 to 1995, after which Amman was abandoned, and

was only visited by semi-nomadic Englishmen who seem to have come to the area seasonally in vehicles called Land Rovers, leaving behind evidence of temporary campsites in the Wadi Rum area in the south of the country.

The people of Jordan at this time were under the political leadership of the Hashemite dynasty, whose kings included Abdullah, Talal and Hussein, according to evidence from coins of this period. It seems that during the last quarter of the 20th Century, starting around 1975-76, the people of Jordan made a sudden change in their religious patterns. Their long-established god called Allah continued to be worshipped, but two other deities called VHS and Betamax suddenly appear on the scene. In almost every home, there seems to have been a special cultic area where the Gods VHS and Betamax were worshipped.

There is strong evidence to suggest that at this time the area of Jordan, particularly the Amman region, was invaded by several groups of people coming from the east, particularly from countries with

ancient names such as the Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka and India. In almost every home, there is a room strategically located near the kitchen, in which a person from one of these eastern countries lived. It is thought that these were command posts from which the invaders controlled the lives of the Jordanians they had conquered, and the Jordanians reacted to this state of captivity by turning for salvation to their new gods, VHS and Betamax.

There is also evidence that an army of mechanised soldiers attacked and conquered Jordan at roughly the same time. This army also appears to have come from the east, from a land once called Japan. The soldiers must have swarmed into Jordan in large waves of organised convoys of vehicles called Toyota, Datsun, Mitsubishi and Honda. The remains of these vehicles have been found in every part of ancient Amman, without any exceptions.

There is also confusing evidence of yet another invasion from the southwest, from an ancient land called Egypt. It is known from earlier archaeological work that Jordan

and Egypt were in touch with each other for at least the past 5,000 years of history. But it seems that in the 1970s and early 1980s, an Egyptian invasion was attempted and almost succeeded, leaving behind the evidence of thousands of poorly built rooms, often with tin roofs and without any toilet facilities, in which the Egyptians seem to have lived. Some archaeologists think the Egyptians were slaves, while others suggest they may have been hired workers who were paid on a daily basis, and lived in such poor conditions because it reminded them of their simple homes in their own land. Historians discount the possibility that the Jordanians voluntarily let the Egyptians live in such dirty and unhealthy circumstances, because the evidence shows that Jordanians themselves built enormous houses for themselves and were very conscious of their living facilities.

There is one strong indication that Jordan in the 1980s was a society in the throes of massive confusion. This is suggested by an extraordinary discovery, made during the latest season of excavations, of a ser-

ies of red, yellow and green lights fixed on steel poles, which were superimposed on the area that modern archaeologists are calling the "holy district" of ancient Amman, which was once called the Third Circle during the years of the 1960s-1980s. It is believed that the mechanised Japanese army used the "holy district" as a training ground for its Datsuns, Toyotas and other vehicles (based on the thousands of sherds of broken glass that have been found there), but when the area became too congested some higher authority ordered a system of coloured lights installed as a way to slow down the movement of the vehicles. The prevailing theory is that as each vehicle approached one of the steel poles with lights on it, the driver stopped his vehicle, got out, broke one of his lights as a sign of respect for the holy spirits of the Third Circle area, and continued on his journey. This is seen as the most convincing explanation for the enormous amount of broken glass found in the area.

Excavations in ancient Amman will continue next year.

South Korean airliner incident disrupts East-West relations

By Jeffrey Antevil
Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. accusations that the Soviet Union shot down an unarmed civilian airliner have cast the darkest cloud over American-Soviet relations since Moscow sent troops into Afghanistan in December 1979.

The alleged missile attack on the South Korean Boeing 747, which disappeared over 24 hours ago, has stunned Americans.

The incident comes at a time when Reagan administration officials were saying ties with Moscow were on "the upswing" after reaching their lowest point since the cold war of the 1950s.

The normally unflappable Secretary of State George Shultz could barely restrain his outrage during a press conference he called Friday to say that the Soviet Union had shot down the airliner with 269 people aboard, including a U.S. congressman.

Mr. Shultz said he still planned to attend a scheduled meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Madrid next

week. Plans for that meeting and other signs of progress in U.S.-Soviet relations, including tentative movement on arms control, had fuelled speculation about a Reagan summit meeting with Soviet President Yuri Andropov some time next year.

Mr. Shultz pictured the alleged attack on the airliner as deliberate. Expressing revulsion, he said: "We can see no excuse whatever for this appalling act."

NEWS ANALYSIS

He would not go into the broader implications for U.S. policy, but two of the Senate's most liberal members and staunchest arms control advocates said the incident would almost certainly affect arms talks.

"It is going to have a very, very negative impact upon the disposition of the American people and our negotiators in the Arms Control Talks," Ohio Democrat Howard Metzenbaum said in a television interview. Vermont Democrat Patrick

Leahy agreed, saying in the same interview: "These kinds of actions ... make it impossible to go forward with decent arms control."

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said in a separate interview that the alleged attack might have "a long-term chilling effect", but he doubted it would determine the outcome of the arms talks.

"As bad as it is, we still have an obligation to continue a dialogue with the Soviet Union and to pursue the quest for peace," Mr. Baker said.

His decision to go ahead with the Gromyko meeting suggests Mr. Shultz also sees a need to continue the dialogue which he initiated earlier this year.

Depending on Moscow's reaction, the airline incident's impact may not be as long-lasting as that of the events in Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. More than 100,000 Soviet troops are still in Afghanistan.

Prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations had been looking brighter with the conclusion of their first major agreements since the Afghan intervention — a 35-nation

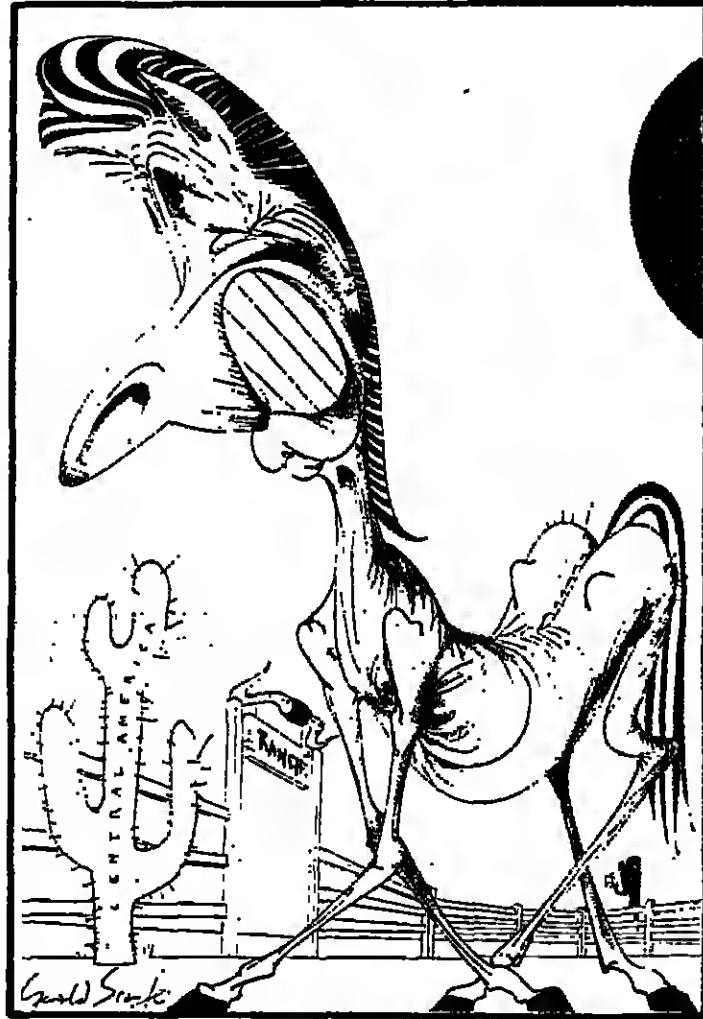
human rights accord in Madrid and a five-year grain sales agreement.

Mr. Andropov has met a key Western demand on arms control by agreeing to scrap any Soviet medium-range missiles which might be removed from Europe under a treaty, while a high-ranking U.S. official told Reuters last week that Mr. Reagan planned to issue new negotiating instructions aimed at facilitating such an accord.

In other recent moves, Mr. Reagan allowed the sale to the Soviet Union of some U.S.-made oil-pipeline equipment, reversing an earlier policy, and the State Department reported plans to seek new consular and cultural agreements with Moscow.

Washington averted a potentially serious incident by allowing the son of a Soviet diplomat to return to Moscow last month, although a letter the youth apparently wrote to Mr. Reagan requested U.S. asylum.

Before leaving, the youth denied having written the letter to Mr. Reagan and a similar letter to the New York Times.



Regional divisions make it hard for Pakistani opposition to win

By Tom Heneghan
Reuters

LARKANA, Pakistan — After a strong start, Pakistan's Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) faces a long uphill struggle if it is to reach its goal of free elections and a return to parliamentary rule.

The MRD, previously dismissed as a group of political has-beens, surprised the country by launching a national civil disobedience campaign on August 14 which then continued, with violent outbreaks, in the southern province of Sind.

Huge marches, daily attacks on government buildings and shootings which have caused the deaths of between 24 and 41 people, the range between official and MRD figures, revealed a current of popular resentment flowing under the surface calm of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's martial law administration.

But what appeared to be a growing movement suffered an embarrassing setback near here when a much-proclaimed march for democracy organised by the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), the largest party in the MRD and almost the only party in Sind, attracted only about 300 demonstrators, according to official estimates.

The march, meant to incite protests further north in the Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province, was to start from the tomb of the late PPP Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Mr. Bhutto, a Sindhi landowner whose picture still hangs in shops and houses in his hometown here, ruled Pakistan for five years before

being overthrown by Gen. Zia in 1977 and hanged in 1979.

Police nipped the march in the bud by sealing off Garhi Khuda Bux, where Mr. Bhutto's final resting place — a straw-roofed mausoleum draped with PPP flags and posters — stands.

Analysts say this means the MRD will have to be better organised if it is to spread and force an end to martial law.

The two-year-old MRD is a loose coalition of eight banned political parties, some of which were bitter enemies during the parliamentary period under the autocratic Bhutto, and their unity in opposing martial law has only glossed over their suspicion of rule by each other.

Many of their leaders are moderates and their apparent strategy is to force Gen. Zia to start a dialogue with them on the future form of government.

Gen. Zia has outlined his plans for elections and a presidential system by March, 1985 but he has hinted he may be ready to discuss the shape of Pakistan's politics after martial law ends.

He told reporters before leaving for a state visit to Turkey he would not hold a collective gathering, leaving open the idea of individual meetings as some of his supporters have suggested. He added that he intended to tour Sind on his return.

The MRD alliance, although national, has suffered from the regional divisions which plague Pakistan. A party like the PPP, which officials concede would win almost every vote in a Sind elec-

tion, is all but powerless in neighbouring Baluchistan.

The PPP has been trying to make up for this lack of cohesion with a drive, buoyed by the unexpectedly strong response to the protest call in Sind, to spread the agitation to the Punjab.

It tried to kick off its drive with a call last week for wider protests, attributed to Mr. Bhutto's widow and current PPP Chairman Nusrat Bhutto, who is in Europe for medical treatment.

In another move to urge the cautious Punjab to act, self-exiled leaders such as former PPP Punjab governor, Ghulam Mustafa Khan, have announced they will return to Pakistan to help lead the civil disobedience movement.

People have turned out to watch MRD leaders court arrest in Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, but party leaders here admit they do not know whether the daily hide-and-seek with the police will turn into sustained political agitation.

The violence in Sind seems to be fuelled by local factors which are not found in the same combination elsewhere. Probably the most important was the decision of many large feudal landowners to support the MRD campaign, local officials said.

The landowners, who rent rice-fields to tenant farmers in this backward part of the country, can muster large crowds with the implied threat of eviction if the peasants do not march.

Most Sindhi landowners are PPP, who went from positions of influence during the Bhutto period to relative powerlessness under centralised military rule. "They want that influence back," one official said.

Exodus of money makers flows as Gulf petrodollar ebbs

By Kathy Evans

KUWAIT — An historic trend is beginning in the Gulf — more expatriates are leaving than are coming in. In some areas such as Dubai, an exodus is under way, particularly of Western, mainly British, businessmen and their families.

For years, many states in the region experienced phenomenal growth in population — in Abu Dhabi, in 1976 alone, by as much as 30 per cent. The influx of foreigners and the strain placed on the region's culture and society was a continuing source of anxiety of governments. But now, public expenditure cutbacks as a result of lower oil income are stimulating the departure of thousands of foreigners.

Officials in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait say that foreigners are leaving in greater numbers than ever. In the UAE, a Planning Ministry report shows that for the first time the growth rate in the number of nationals was greater than that of expatriates — 7.6 per cent as against 5.5 per cent a year.

In Kuwait, Labour Ministry officials say that 4,318 people left the country within the past three months. In Qatar, business estimates suggest that at least 1,000 British businessmen and their families have left the country since the spending cutbacks, and that the population may be shrinking by about 15 per cent.

In the UAE, local businessmen say that one factor in the current exodus is the government's ban on foreigners changing jobs. Expatriates now have to spend a min-

imum of six months out of the country before returning for work. But the retrenchment in spending has caused private-sector companies to look hard at their costs, and frequently the most expensive item on the labour bill is Western expatriate managers. Most Western managerial staff enjoy high salaries, fully paid accommodation in luxurious villas, and tickets home each year for the whole family.

These privileged foreigners are now being replaced by their Indian assistants, or alternatively not being replaced at all. Most companies are finding that such staff are simply too expensive to employ in the current economic climate.

Dubai has been especially hard hit. Not only is the Emirate's re-export trade in the doldrums, but the Federal Government budget is not providing the cushion it used to.

The delay in publication of the 1983 budget also caused considerable strain for local trading and construction companies. When it was passed only two weeks ago, it carried a deficit of \$1.5 billion and heralded yet another period of austerity.

Even the normally thriving city of Abu Dhabi is experiencing redundancies in thousands. A number of oil companies have pruned staff after the completion of big industrial and petrochemical projects. Not even government jobs are proving secure. The Federal Government recently let nearly 1,000 teachers go.

About the only booming business at the moment is for the removal companies. One British company, Scotpac International, said it was currently moving out

140 British families a month from the UAE, an increase of 30 per cent on the year.

In contrast, only five or six British citizens, usually without families, entered the country, mainly for lower supervisory engineering jobs. "Senior management seems to be leaving permanently. People are deserting the place," commented one company official.

Another U.S. removal company said it too was exceptionally busy, handling about one family a day. "Most of the traffic is going to the U.K., though some is going to Bahrain and Oman where business is better," one official said.

A management recruitment company in Abu Dhabi, Lansdowne (Gulf) said many British expatriates had found themselves "on the skirts, even after years in the Gulf."

An Abu Dhabi manager, Mr. Peter Reynolds, said: "A lot of administration managers have been got rid of. There have been definite repercussions on the employment scene because of the budget." British managers had been commanding salaries "unreasonable salaries" before "but the days of '76 are long over."

Currently, trading companies in the Gulf are attracting between 250 and 300 replies for every advertisement for the post of general manager placed in the London papers. For engineering positions, there are over 1,000 applications for every job. "But even some newly employed people are finding themselves being released shortly after arrival. The Gulf is not longer a secure job area," said the Lansdowne executive. — Financial Times

Somalia faces bleak prospects

By Farrah Nour

MOGADISHU — The latest talking point in Mogadishu has been the strong government reaction to a football team's boycott of a sports medal ceremony. It happened on June 22 when the Public Works football team, LLPP, one of the country's leading clubs, refused to accept the runners up awards in the league championship after losing to Madaba Adda.

Part of the trouble went back to the previous month when the LLPP was docked a couple of points after allegations of fixing. There's no real complaint that LLPP's players have been suspended for a year without pay, that the management committee has been dissolved, or that two club coaches have been banned for life, though LLPP supporters certainly feel it's all a bit harsh.

But there's more. A government enquiry is being set up and there's the threat of charges of fomenting a strike, illegal in Somalia. If such charges are brought, those accused will appear before the national security court.

This is certainly seen as over-reaction; but the behaviour of the minister of youth and sports may be partly explained by the team's boycott being construed as an insult to the head of state.

More seriously, it's believed that the whole matter is being exaggerated deliberately to take Somali minds off the perennial topic of the last few months, the ban on the importation, sale or consumption of the drug, qat or mirra. Qat, which is usually chewed, is currently blamed, together with tribalism for, Regionalism, nepotism, insecurity, disunity, favouritism, injustice, lack of competence, anarchy, dissension, backwardness, exploitation of poverty, economic disaster, black marketeering and the destruction of health and family life. The ban was announced on March 19 and it has proved far more effective than expected given the wide usage of qat in government circles.

In the first three months the government arrested some 600 people, fined them a total of 2.6 million Somali shillings, confiscated dozens of vehicles and tens of thousands of kilos of qat.

The confiscated qat is supposed to be burnt, but some are certainly finding its way onto the black market. Just who is responsible is an open question. In a recent radio interview a Kenyan mitra trader claimed that only Kenyan and Somali ministers could now operate freely. There was, he said, no longer any room for the minor dealers such as himself. Few here

would disbelieve him.

There is, of course, a plus: Qat abuse is a serious problem and its use has been responsible for a lot of absenteeism, at the very least. The ban has also stopped a major outflow of foreign exchange to Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, estimated to have amounted to at least \$30 million last year. Most serious, much of this money had been ending up in the fighting funds of the anti-government guerrillas of the Somali National Movement. The SNM, founded in 1981, is based in Ethiopia and is able to "persuade" the qat merchants taking the drug from eastern Ethiopia into northern Somalia of the need to help in the struggle against President Siad Barre.

In fact the merchants need little persuasion. Northern Somali traders have long been disillusioned with the president's economic policy and by his refusal to remove petty restrictions on trade. There is, for example, no Djibouti consulate in Hargeisa despite repeated requests. This forces all transactions and movement to be organised through Mogadishu, a round trip of 2,500 kms, compared to the 300 kms between Hargeisa and Djibouti.

The government needs all the help it can get in its fight against

the SNM and the other main opposition group, the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS). In July last year the DFSS persuaded the Ethiopian government, which back both movements, to attack the two small border villages of Balambal and Geldegob. The DFSS promised a national uprising against Siad Barre would follow. This didn't happen, largely because the DFSS is essentially tribally based.

Although there was no uprising the Ethiopian forces have remained in place. At one level this provided Siad with some support last year as he was able to appeal to national feelings. However, more recently, the continuation of this situation has drawn attention to the weakness of the regime and, more important, of the army which has neither the men nor the equipment to drive out the Ethiopian forces and their Somali allies. President Siad did manage last year to use the invasion to persuade the U.S. to provide some weapons. However the Americans refused to supply the tanks and aircraft that he needs. The visit of the first vice-president and minister of defence, General Samatar, to the U.S. bore no fruit; nor did he have much success in France, Italy or Egypt.

France made clear its suspicions

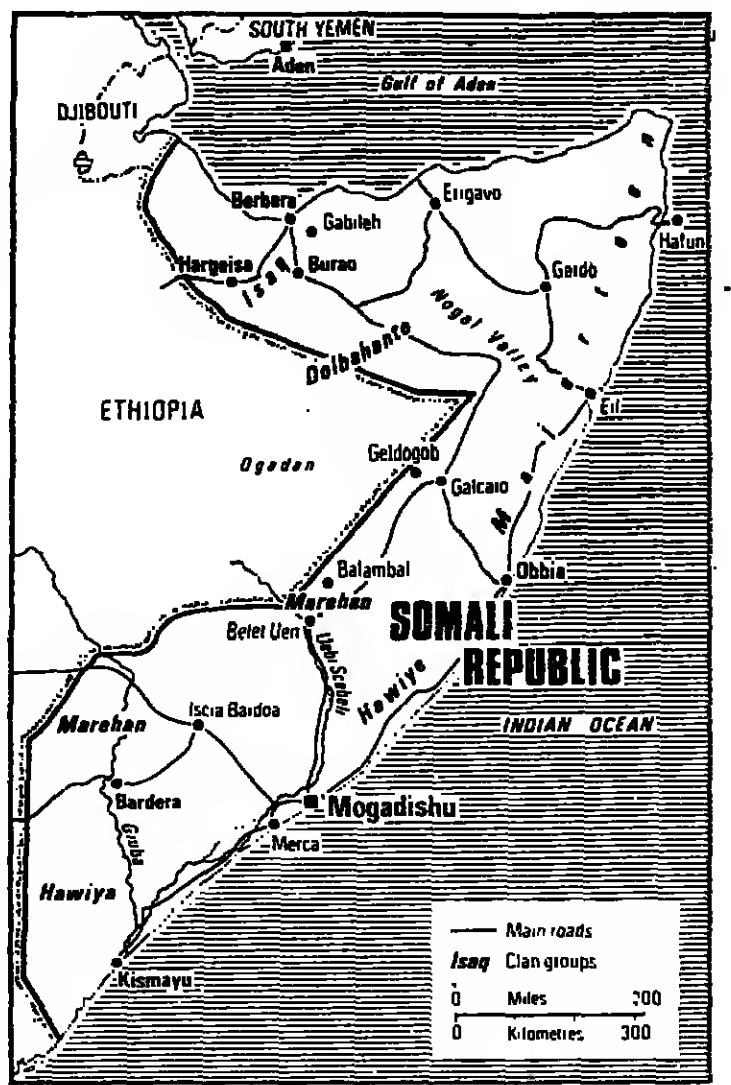
of Somali policy over the disputed Ogaden of Ethiopia; Italy proved reluctant to add to the few M47 tanks it sold last year; and Egypt shows alarming signs of wanting to mediate between Ethiopia and Somalia. A supplier of arms in the past, and currently, Egypt is proving lukewarm about further quarrels. It has agreed to continue at present levels but at the last OAU summit conference in June in Addis Ababa, it appeared to be wooing the new OAU chairman, Ethiopia's leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Mengistu's election was a blow to President Siad, and more than one of his ministers privately blame the choice on Somalia's refusal to send more than an ambassadorial delegation to Addis Ababa. In fact, few believe it would have made much difference if, for example, the foreign minister, Abd ar-Rahman Jama Barre, the president's brother, had attended. His reputation is not high and he has been widely criticised. His removal was one of the demands that led to the arrest of the third vice-president, Brigadier Ismail Ali Abokor, and half a dozen other leading political figures in mid-1981. One of them, former foreign minister Omar Arbach, is now an Amnesty International prisoner of conscience.

Failing to get the arms he needs for internal security, President Siad has been forced to wield his other main political weapon — the use of funds to gain tribal support. Somalia's developed clan system underlies all political activity, the more so for never being acknowledged. In his early days President Siad proved highly successful in controlling this potentially divisive, even fatal, trend. In recent years his own position has been gravely weakened; the failure of the 1977-78 war against Ethiopia; the refugee influx of 1970-80 and the attendant famine and drought, coupled with long term economic problems and mismanagement; and since 1981, the increase in operations by the SNM and the DFSS guerrillas.

To try and offset this, and in particular to weaken the SNM's support among northern clans, particularly the Isaaq, Siad has been turning to other groups, buying their support with arms and money. In the last six months there have been serious clashes between elements of the Ogaden and Isaaq clans, the Hawiye and Marehan (the president's clan), and the Isaaq and the Dolbahante. It's believed that some 500 have died in these clashes.

— Middle East International



U.S. to continue eradicating marijuana

WASHINGTON — The United States will press ahead with its campaign to destroy domestic marijuana fields despite the controversy created by the use of the herbicide paraquat. A White House official says.

On Aug. 12, federal agents used a helicopter to spray seven plots of marijuana found in the Chatahoochee National Forest in the northern area of the state of Georgia. The spraying was part of the intensive law enforcement effort underway in 40 states to eradicate cannabis, the plant from which marijuana is produced.

"The spraying was a very clear demonstration to the growers that, as the president said, they can run, but they can't hide," said Dr. Carlton Turner, specialist to President Reagan for drug abuse policy. "One of the goals of an eradicating programme," he said, "is obviously to remove the plants from the illicit market. Another goal is to send a clear message to the American public."

After the Georgia fields were

sprayed, however, several local residents and officials filed a lawsuit to prevent further use of paraquat in that area. Meanwhile, a temporary restraining order by a federal judge bans any more paraquat spraying in the Chatahoochee National Forest until the lawsuit is settled.

Mr. Turner attributed the lawsuit to "misinformation that created fear." Ever since the correct facts about paraquat have been made available, he said, "the mood in Georgia has changed significantly."

The federal government will not hesitate to use paraquat on marijuana fields elsewhere in the United States if the right conditions exist, he said.

"We will move to other sites where there are sufficient fields of cannabis to justify spraying," he added.

Although it was paraquat spraying that made the headlines, Turner pointed out, the battle against domestic marijuana production has been waged on a

number of fronts.

"The destruction of marijuana has been going on in 40 states for the last six weeks," he explained. "We are reaching a crescendo now, because if we don't go out and eradicate the crop in the next six weeks, the growers will harvest it and put it on the market."

In the state of California, for example, the National Guards have been deployed in manual eradication efforts.

National Guard's helicopters have also ferried law enforcement raiding parties into remote areas of national forests and parks to search out and destroy marijuana fields. A total of 23 states are either using or planning to use their National Guard in similar efforts.

In addition to paraquat, Mr. Turner said, other herbicides such as 2,4-D might also be used in the eradication campaign.

"We chose to use paraquat because it is safe, effective, fast-acting and biodegradable," he said. "It is the most widely-used herbicide in the world."

Mr. Turner believes that the federal government's use of paraquat against marijuana cultivation would be upheld in the courts.

"We realise there will be isolated groups in a democracy who will oppose this use," he said. "We accept that, but it has not deterred our effort or stopped our programme. We will fight every injunction in court and fully expect to win."

"How can you prohibit the government from spraying a herbicide on an illegal product that creates a health problem while farmers use it in legal agriculture, he asked. In the state of Georgia alone, for example, over 140,000 hectares of commercial farmland were sprayed with paraquat last year.

By using paraquat, Turner said, "we are living up to our obligations, and demonstrating to other countries that while we might have a drug problem, we are doing whatever is necessary to control and eliminate it."

— USA

Soviet specialists seek new horizons to help patients suffering from diabetes

By Yuri Akopyan

YEREVAN, Soviet Union — Although the first operations to implant pancreatic cells in patients suffering from diabetes have shown that the disease can as yet be made to retreat for only 18 months, it is certainly not so little for those who have no other hope for recovery, having to struggle daily against that wasting disease.

Nevertheless, already now the specialists of the Yerevan branch of the USSR Scientific Surgery Centre of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, are planning research that will make it possible to put off the second operation for two or three years.

Despite the fact that today during the operation itself, the implanted tissues are surgically transplanted into the abdominal muscle, in future an injection will be performed which will last only

several minutes. It took specialists many years to work out its method.

Only last year the Yerevan doctors received permission from the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR, to carry out the first in the country's series of experimental operations of implanting pancreatic tissues. In the course of which various methods will be checked.

"The matter only concerns some pancreatic tissue cells," said Maya Basmadzhyan, who heads the tissue culture group of the morphology section, "but the so-called beta cells which produce insulin hormone that splits up the sugar in the organism and regulates its content in the blood."

"The question is from where could the necessary transplantation material be obtained? Our studies have shown, that a 20-week human embryo has

proportionally eight times more beta cells than an adult organism, although, of course, their absolute number is very small. That is why a special method had to be worked out to grow these cells. The difficulty was not so much how to obtain the necessary number of cells, as to prove their viability.

And we also had to ascertain that the cells had not lost their ability to produce insulin," Dr. Basmadzhyan said.

The very first cell transplantation operations showed that the method they had developed worked. A patient was brought to the clinic in a serious state and was operated on. Already ten days later the sugar content in her blood had gone back to normal.

"Nevertheless," Dr. Basmadzhyan said, "We warn our patients not to expect any immediate results, for, after all, the cells have

to adopt themselves in the organism, a process that may develop through different ways."

What helps them solve this problem of tissue incompatibility is both the tissue material itself and the method of growing it. If adult cells have the complete set of antigens, in an embryo they have not yet been fully differentiated and that is why it is easier for them to take. As for the method of growing them outside the organism, in a test-tube, it was established that in these conditions the cultivated tissues lose part of their antigenic properties.

"Another problem we are still facing is to work out a method to conserve tissue culture and to find methods which will increase the period of its viability from one month to five or even six months. In other words, we are planning to set up a kind of bank for beta cells," Dr. Basmadzhyan added.

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SPORTS

Gerulaitis crashes out to teenager

NEW YORK (R) — Aaron Krickstein pulled off one of the most stunning upsets in the history of the U.S. Open Tennis Championship when he toppled fellow American Vitas Gerulaitis 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 here on Sunday.

Krickstein, 16, dazzled a crowd of more than 6,000 in the grandstand court with a devastating groundstroke assault on the 15th seed and became the youngest male player ever to reach the fourth round of the Open.

The victory means Krickstein, the U.S. 18-year-old champion, now faces fourth-seeded Yannick Noah of France, who beat American Eric Koria 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Second-seeded Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, seeking his first "Grand Slam" title, routed American Jonny Levine 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, and went through to the fourth round with fifth seed Mats Wilander of Sweden beat Ricardo Acuna of Chile 6-4, 7-5, 6-1.

In the women's competition second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd won a place in the fourth round with a 6-4, 6-0 victory over Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria. But sixth-seeded Wendy Turnbull of

Australia became the highest women's seed to be eliminated when she went down 7-5, 4-6, 6-2 to 19-year-old American Andrea Leand.

For the second match in a row, top-seeded John McEnroe was on his best behaviour as he crushed Vince Van Patten of the U.S., 6-1, 6-2, 6-1, to gain the fourth round.

McEnroe was fined \$1,850 after several outbursts, including one against a spectator, during his opening round match against Trey Waltke. That put the three-time Open champion within \$200 in total fines during the past year of the \$7,500 that mandates a 21-day suspension.

But, as was the case in his second round match against John Sadri of the U.S. on Friday, McEnroe never once questioned a line call or engaged in any other court misbehaviour as he cruised past Van Patten.

In the night programme played before 16,356 fans, 12th seed Johan Kriek overcame three matchpoints on his way to beating his fellow American Roscoe Tanner 6-7, 3-6, 7-6, 7-6, 7-6 in a match that lasted three hours and 42 minutes.

In a women's third-round match Sunday night, eighth seed Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia took just 38 minutes to eliminate Kathleen Cummings of the U.S., 6-1, 6-1.

Playing in his first major professional tournament, Krickstein awed the gallery with the ferocity of his groundstrokes.

Though the youngster rarely attacked the net, he repeatedly passed the 29-year-old Gerulaitis with fiercely-hit groundstrokes, many of them from beyond the baseline. In all, he had 40 outright winners, 20 off each side. And most of those winners were recorded during his uphill battle in the last three sets.

Krickstein enthralled the crowd with his penchant for outright winners. He rarely played a conservative shot, electing instead to go for winners on virtually every point. And most of his flat groundstrokes cleared the net by only inches, allowing the fleet Gerulaitis little time to run them down.

Ranked 48th internationally, Krickstein gained entry to the men's draw as a "wild card" as a

result of his victory in the U.S. boys' 18-year-old tournament.

One of the most promising boys' junior players to emerge in the U.S. in years, Krickstein had won the U.S. boys' 16-year-old national tournament last year before capturing the 18-year-old event this summer.

In five previous appearances in Grand Prix tournaments this year, the youngster had been eliminated in the first round.

"But my coach, Nick Bollettieri, told me I'd break through in a tournament this summer," said Krickstein, flashing braces at a post-match press conference. "I guess this is the one."

Krickstein turned 16 on August 2, making him the youngest male player ever to reach the round of 16 in a "Grand Slam" tournament during the Open era.

Only one other male player, Jimmy Arias, previously had won a U.S. Open match at an earlier age.

Arias, now 19, was two weeks younger than Krickstein when he recorded his first open victory three years ago.

Australia II closes in on challenger's berth

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Australia II moved to within one victory of clinching the challenger's berth in the America's Cup when she defeated the British yacht Victory '83 Monday by two minutes and 20 seconds in the challengers' final.

The win gave Australia II a 3-1 lead in the best-of-seven series to decide which yacht will challenge the American defender Liberty in the America's Cup starting Sept. 13.

The fifth and possibly final race in the challenger series will be sailed Tuesday, weather permitting. The British yacht kept clear of a close-tacking contest with Australia II on the first leg of Monday's 24.3-mile race. Instead, Victory '83 went for boatspeed and gambled on a long tack to the left side of the course.

Had the wind shifted in that direction, the British yacht might have gained a strong leading position, but luck was not riding with her on Monday.

The wind held steady from the southwest and Australia II, moving faster and pointing closer to the wind, surged ahead to lead by 1:10 at the first mark.

Victory '83 cut into the Australian lead on the two reaching legs, reducing the margin to 58 seconds at the third mark. But the British yacht was again no match for Australia II on the second windward leg.

Australia II more than doubled her lead in the eight to 10 knot breeze and led at the fourth mark by 2:12. After that it was a parade and most of the spectator fleet melted away before the finish.

Neither boat was bothered by

spectator interference on Monday.

The British and Australian syndicates assigned a number of their boats as patrol craft, augmenting U.S. coast guard patrols keeping spectator craft far behind and away from the racing boats on every leg of the course.

The American yacht Liberty, nominated on Friday to defend the Cup, was having a new mast stepped in preparation for the resumption of sailing trials on Tuesday.

Spencer wins world 500cc title

IMOLA, Italy (R) — Freddie Spencer won the World 500 cc Motorcycle Championship here Sunday but beaten arch-rival and fellow American Kenny Roberts declared he would return after all for another tilt at the crown.

Spencer triumphed by hanging onto second place behind Roberts in a thrilling climax to the season at the San Marino Grand Prix.

A 70,000 crowd watched a compelling duel between the two Americans, who swapped the lead five times before 31-year-old Roberts crossed the line on his Yamaha just over a second ahead of his 10 years younger rival riding a Honda.

But it was not enough to enable Roberts to add a fourth crown to those he won in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

Spencer, who led by five points before Sunday's race and needed only to ensure no one came between him and Roberts, finally edged out the ex-champion by 144 points to 142. Compatriot Randy

Dennis Conner, Liberty's skipper, said he would not be using keel fins on his boat in the America's Cup match. Conner said the fins had been tried on Liberty's trial horse, Freedom, with inconclusive results.

Johan Valentijn, Liberty's designer, said the fins created too much drag in heavy seas.

The fins were removed from Freedom on Monday and she will tune up Liberty the rest of this week without them.

Mamola was third with 89.

Roberts said: "I had decided to quit. But now I'm going to ride next year because I want to quit as World Champion."

A sunny afternoon followed a changeable morning and appeared to favour Spencer, who showed poor form in practice during rain last Friday. He surged into the lead but was first overhauled by Roberts on the eighth lap.

Roberts, who led for the last four laps, at one point slowed the pace in the hope that American team-mate Eddie Lawson, in third place, might sneak past Spencer. But the manoeuvre failed when Spencer tumbled to it and turned on the power.

Roberts' winning time for the 25 laps was 48 minutes 16.63 seconds, with Spencer clocking 48:17.86 and Lawson third in 48:23.99.

Stephan Dörflinger of Switzerland, level on 69 points with Eugenio Lazzarini of Italy before Sunday, took the 50 cc title after cruising into second place behind Spain's Ricardo Tormo.

FIFA announces committee changes

ZURICH (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) Monday announced several committee changes resulting from the death last month of Argentine Franchi, president of the European Football Union (UEFA).

Franchi, 62, UEFA president for the past 10 years and a vice-president of FIFA, died in a road accident near Siena, Italy. General Secretary Joseph Blatter described him in FIFA's latest monthly newsletter "FIFA News" as "that eminent leader in sports who will leave a big void behind him."

Blatter said FIFA would honour Franchi's memory by naming an international competition after him to ensure his name was remembered by football enthusiasts.

French UEFA interim president Jacques Georges will become vice-president of the executive committee and chairman of the finance committee, FIFA said.

Northern Ireland's Harry Cavan will head the referees committee, abandoning chairmanship of the medical committee now assigned to deputy chairman Rito Alcantara of Senegal.

Hungary's Gyorgy Szepesi takes over as deputy chairman.

The vacancy on the organising committee of the 1986 World Cup will be assigned to F.A. Millship, President of the English Football Association, with all changes effective immediately.

A return match of the 1982 World Cup final between Italy and West Germany will be staged in Zurich next May 22 to mark FIFA's 50th anniversary on May 21, when the FIFA congress will take place, the newsletter said.

JTV

The 20th Century remembered: DEAN RUSK

Wednesday: 7/9/1983
14/9/1983

at 9:10 on the foreign channel

Dean Rusk, USA's silent secretary of state, breaks the silence in two revealing interviews with Kenneth Harris. He recalls crises (Bay of Pigs, Cuba's Missiles, Berlin and Vietnam) in which he was a central figure, and illuminates half a century of American foreign policy.

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GATT calls for trade liberalisation policy

GENEVA (R) — The volume of world trade fell by an estimated two per cent last year and a joint international initiative to liberalise trade policy is needed to revive it, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said Tuesday.

GATT, which supervises most of world trade relations, said in its annual report on international trade that although an upturn began late last year, the average level of 1983 trade will be no more than last year's level.

Describing the performance of world trade over the past two or three years as the poorest since World War II, GATT blamed part of the decline on restrictive domestic trade policies, and called for government action to resist them.

It recognised that domestic pressures can prevent governments from taking unilateral action, and said they should act jointly in commercial policy to support each other.

The report described this aim as GATT's original purpose and added: "A new initiative is needed to retrieve it."

Without new government policies, in particular to open up international markets, the present hesitant economic recovery risks being brief and the next cyclical downturn could well be even more devastating than the last, the report said.

But while urging them to resist domestic lobbies, GATT criticised governments for themselves interfering too much in the running of economies, thus distorting the

world's price system and aggravating the international debt crisis, protectionism and a shortage of capital for investment.

It blamed the proliferation of harmful price distortions largely on restrictive trade practices adopted by governments.

GATT estimated that world production, excluding services and construction, fell by two per cent last year, its first decline since 1975.

International trade also fell by the same amount. Other post-war years when it declined were 1958 and 1975, but in terms of two- or three-year averages, GATT said the performance of world trade since 1980 had been the poorest in 35 years.

The report warned against any belief that economic upturn would automatically ease trade conditions.

Protectionism intensified well before unemployment started to grow in the early 1970s, and it ori-

ginated in the greatly expanded intervention of governments in running economies, it said.

It was not surprising that the most bitter commercial conflicts between large industrial countries occurred in agricultural trade, since it was here that governments interfered most with the market mechanism, GATT said.

Considerably more than half of world farm trade is dependent on government subsidies and credits, and an effective international price system no longer exists, it said.

The report argued that increased import restrictions cannot produce a lasting reduction in balance of payments deficits. Such curbs merely distort allocation of resources in an economy, reducing economic growth and the ability to export.

Government-inspired rigidities in price mechanisms have also led to wasteful use of investment capital in protected industries such as

steel and shipbuilding, it said.

Heavily-indebted Third World countries aggravate their plight by similar misallocation of resources, and in addition suffer from lack of access to developed nations' markets.

Some 30 to 40 per cent of exports from oil-importing developing countries are under some kind of restraint in the markets of the industrialised nations which are their creditors, the GATT report estimated.

Attempts to cope with the international debt crisis have so far concentrated on mobilisation of emergency credits.

"These efforts are a holding action at best. A real solution can ultimately be achieved only through increased opportunities for trade," it commented.

It pleaded for a greater role for competition in determining relative prices, which it said would stimulate the expansion of each country's export industries.

Lower trade barriers would avoid a waste of capital through investment in heavily protected industries and the appearance of bottlenecks as recovery proceeds, said the GATT report.

The value of world trade fell six per cent to \$1,850 billion in 1982, GATT said. Apart from the two per cent drop in volume, this reflected appreciation of the dollar against other currencies.

Oil-importing Third World countries reduced their combined trade deficit by some \$15 billion last year, with exports rising about one per cent and imports dropping four per cent.

The trade deficit of the industrial area was reduced by a little over \$20 billion, while the trade surplus of oil-exporting developing countries contracted by nearly \$50 billion, it said.

The trade surplus of East bloc countries, which had expanded by \$9 billion in 1981, increased by an additional \$8.5 billion in 1982.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm, helped by the unexpected \$1.4 billion fall in U.S. M-1 money supply last week, but trading interest was small due to the U.S. labour holiday, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.1 at 709.9.

Government bonds firmed as much as ¼ point in small volume and Thorn EMI was 1½p up among leading equities ahead of Friday's annual general meeting.

Gold shares moved up with the bullion price, dealers said. Banks showed net falls ranging to 5p following press comment that a windfall tax is likely. Other issues to firm on weekend press comment included, Imperial group up 4p at 114 and Tricentral 1½p higher at 234.

In mixed oils, B.P. fell 3p to 426 EX-DIV and Burmah Rose 6p to 180. Irish Oils met renewed demand, with Atlantic Resources gaining 4½p at 395 after 42½.

BTR gained 12p to 544. Glaxo rose 15p to 815 and IC1 was 4p higher at 542. Hoover closed 5p up at 215 after 22½ still on the prospects of a bid for outstanding shares by its U.S. parent.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

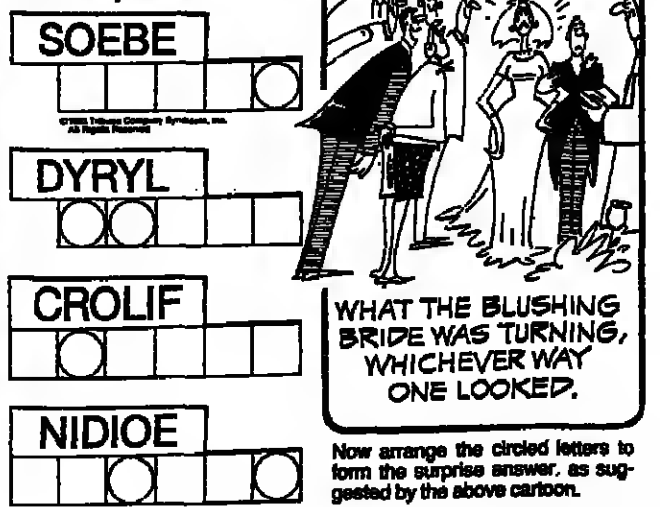
One sterling	1.5005/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2296/3000	Canadian dollars
	2.6802/12	West German marks
	2.9980/90	Dutch guilders
	2.1745/55	Swiss francs
	53.90/94	Belgian francs
	8.0700/30	French francs
	1599.00/1600.00	Italian lire
	246.00/10	Japanese yen
	7.8860/910	Swedish crowns
	7.4575/625	Norwegian crowns
	9.6350/400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	420.00/420.50	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DERBY GLORY HANDLE FACING

Answer: Sounds like a fisherman's dance—A REEL

Drought decimates U.S. crops

CHICAGO (R) — One of the worst droughts ever experienced in the United States has shriveled crops and scorched pasture land across a vast area of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Nearly two months of hot weather with successive days of 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius) temperatures and above combined with very little rainfall have created what officials are calling a multi-billion dollar agricultural disaster.

The latest long-range forecasts offer little hope.

The National Weather Service has predicted little substantial relief for the next 30 days with above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall due to a large mass of hot, dry air which is dominating most of the central part of the country.

Illinois and Iowa, which together produce the bulk of the country's corn crop, have both de-

clared agricultural disasters, as have neighbouring Indiana and Missouri.

Some farmers in Iowa are reported to have lost their entire crops of corn while the governor of Indiana has estimated that farmers in his state will lose more than \$1 billion because of the drought.

Illinois officials estimate that half of the corn crop has been lost along with more than one-third of the soybeans.

Corn, which normally produces ears of grain 12 inches (33 cm) long at this time of year, contains instead only stubs while soybeans, normally waist high, barely top the ankle.

Excessive heat has wiped out livestock with more than 12,000 hogs dying in Illinois alone.

There have also been widespread deaths among chickens across the south.

A government report issued last week estimated that more than \$7 billion worth of crops had been lost.

The same report said that last month was the hottest since 1947 and the second hottest in 53 years of record keeping in many areas of the country.

Officially the government estimates that this year's corn crop will be 3½ per cent below last year's record harvest while soybeans will be reduced by 19 per cent.

Part of that reduction is due to a government programme which reduced acreage at the end of last year but officials believe the continued bad weather will reduce the harvest even further.

Ironically the year began with one of the wettest winters on record with heavy rainfall and mild temperatures bringing floods to large sections of the country.

Some private forecasts have

indicated that the drought will contribute to a rise in food prices next year, although the exact amount is still in doubt.

The United States still has large stockpiles of grain on hand from previous years of record production.

Farmers are urging the government to make available low interest loans to enable them to buy seeds for planting next spring.

Without such loans, according to Illinois Governor James Thompson, some farmers face bankruptcy.

Federal and state officials have estimated that the drought is the worst in 30 years in Illinois and approaches that of the "dust bowl" days of the 1930s in other parts of the country.

Some private forecasts have already predicted that the corn crop this year could also be the smallest since the 1930s.

Share prices touch new record in Tokyo

TOKYO (R) — Share prices on the Tokyo stock exchange advanced to a record high Monday, with investors encouraged by economic news from the United States, stockbrokers said.

Some 260 million shares were sold, and the market indicator was up 27.44 points at a closing 9,252.21, after touching 9,272.23 earlier in the day.

Prospects for a drop in U.S. interest rates because the country's money supply is falling and thus reducing inflationary pressures, helped fuel the market.

The M-1 basic measure, the amount in cash and chequing accounts, declined by an unexpected \$1.4 billion in the latest reporting week.

Japanese stockbrokers think the money supply oews, issued on Friday, will take the Wall Street stock market higher Tuesday after Monday's American Labour Day holiday.

Some Japanese defence-related stocks advanced on concern created by the Korean airliner disaster. But the market was led higher mainly by internationally popular issues, like Sony and Hitachi, which could come under U.S. buying pressure Tuesday.

More firms join in exploring China's oil

PEKING (R) — One Japanese company and a consortium of Japanese, American and British firms are joining a growing number of foreign firms involved in the race to find and develop China's offshore oil.

The China National Offshore Oil Corporation said Monday it had signed contracts with the Japan National Oil Corporation (JNOC), and with a consortium consisting of the Japanese firm Idemitsu Oil Development, the U.S. firm Natomas (Far East) and Britain's Cluff Oil.

The deal is the fourth in the first round of competitive bidding for contract areas in China's big offshore oil development programme. Since 1980, China has signed 16 contracts with 19 oil companies of eight countries for oil exploration and development in parts of the South China Sea, South Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea.

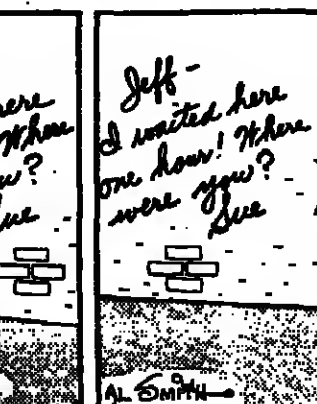
No initial investment figure was quoted for the latest deal, but under China's offshore oil contract rules the foreign partner bears all exploration costs.

Under the contracts signed here, JNOC will explore the Pearl River mouth basin of the South China Sea, while the consortium will explore the Beibu Gulf in the South China Sea.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today is the waning Moon and it brings you the opportunity to wind up matters which have been begun ere this and especially those which have been intermittent in their nature and design.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get work problems nicely solved and pay attention to details that are important and conclude them wisely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take those treatments you need that will make you look more charming and feel better. Then take time to complete work.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study your home and see what needs to be done to make it more operative and charming as well. Try to please kin more.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can get letters written, and shopping done with relative ease today, so get started early on them.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle those details connected with practical affairs and complete them today. Especially get into your accounts.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good day to finish personal matters that you have started and gain the right benefits from them. Contact neglected friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Personal matters require your attention so get at them and use that knack you have for fine finish and neatness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Fine day for repaying social debts, especially in the evening. Do only that work which is necessary and don't neglect to pay your bills.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get at those tasks of a career nature that are important and gain approval of higher-ups. Complete public work you started.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get that added data you need so that you can put some new venture in operation wisely. A newcomer can give good advice.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Concentrate on business affairs and get good results, especially with those you have neglected of late.

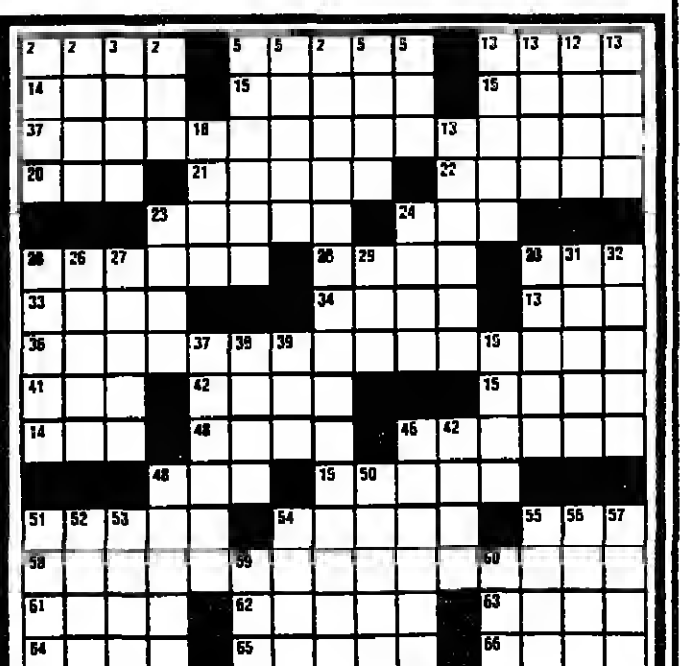
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Much conversation with your partners brings good results and make the future brighter with them. Don't be deterred by outside affairs.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young people who easily will understand detail and plans of magnitude but may have a rather lazy way of doing things, so be sure that the diet is right and the surroundings are cheerful in order to snap out of this.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Arthur M. Whelan

ACROSS	30 Social insect	51 City on the Seine	23 Soccer great
1 Sliding bolt	33 Rattar	54 Coscant relatives	24 Caesarian claim
5 Katakavar	34 Everyday contraction	55 Maadown sound	25 Miami Dolphins' coach
10 Marquis da —	35 Great Lakes canals	58 Not a tetract	26 Ganaral drift
14 Concept	36 Without adn	61 British school	27 Happen again
16 Trudge	41 Brock or Grant	62 Chenga	28 Delatana three: abbr.
17 Salled around	42 Author Paton	63 Dust Bowl refugees	29 Tasi
20 Ingasted	43 Racent	64 Completed	30 Tasi
21 Squallid	44 O'Hare abbr.	65 Piquant	31 Niek al
22 Eared seal	45 Passport andarsemant	66 Printing term	32 Tritted
23 Biologist's dish	46 Lingared	DOWN	33 Essayist
24 Symbol of triumph	47 By way of	1 Type size	34 Barker and Bell
25 Emphaals	48 Napkins, e.g.	2 Mine entrance	35 Like a villain
28 Mon. to lower		3 "In the Money"	47 Hardy lass
		4 Resin	48 Author
		5 Ants	49 Juras
		6 Mora	50 Extré paga
		7 Old-fash ioned folks	51 Regretted
		8 Cowf	52 Atop
		9 Sbk. in	53 Flatfish
		10 Freshat	54 Kid's vaholet
		11 Can. prov.	55 Indign
		12 Active ona	57 Author
		13 Whirpool	58 Jamas
		14 Funeflora	59 La —
		15 "Bonzo College"	60 Turf



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WORLD

Black man gets reward of biscuits

CAPE TOWN (R) — A major South African oil company Monday tried to undo some of the damage done after a black man who extinguished flames from a petrol tanker in a city centre was rewarded with two packets of biscuits.

A spokesman for the company, Calix Oil, said his company disassociated itself from the actions of a local manager who sent the biscuits, valued at two rand (less than \$2) as a reward to Justice Zulu, and Zulu would be given an appropriate reward.

Zulu, a chemist's deliveryman, spotted flames and smoke spewing from a fully-laden oil tanker lorry in the middle of Pietermaritzburg. In what he described as a "reflex action," he used a nearby fire extinguisher to put out the fire before the cargo could explode.

A week later, the biscuits arrived at Zulu's place of work. Zulu said a simple word of thanks would have been more appropriate. "I'm no kid to be thanked with such stuff," he added.

Salvador army loses 15 dead in rebel attack

SAN SALVADOR (R) — At least 15 soldiers were killed in a major guerrilla attack on El Salvador's third largest city, San Miguel Sunday, military sources said.

Hospital sources said more than 100 soldiers were injured in the fighting which began Sunday night on the outskirts of the city of 154,000 which lies 138 kilometres east of the capital.

Earlier reports from military sources had mistakenly put the government forces' death toll at 511.

The leftist guerrillas' Radio Venceremos said 300 government soldiers had been killed or wounded in the battle, which began shortly before midnight with a mortar attack on the Third Infantry Brigade.

Residents contacted by telephone said there had been heavy gunfire and frequent explosions through the night. They said gunfire died down in the afternoon.

and what gunfire there was seemed to be coming from soldiers firing indiscriminately as they completed a sweep through the town.

The guerrillas appeared to have pulled out, they added. A military spokesman said the situation was under army control and gunfire was part of a "mopping-up" operation. He said shops and restaurants had been authorised to resume business in the afternoon.

Residents confirmed guerrilla statements that three bridges to the east of the city were blown up in the attack, cutting the road to San Salvador. They said a petrol station and a number of vehicles were destroyed in the town.

A spokesman for the local hospital said many wounded soldiers had been taken to the capital.

A guerrilla spokesman said the attack, carried out only days before U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger is due to visit El Salvador, was intended to prove the rebels were still a strong fighting force.

"We are not accepting dialogue because we are beaten, as the army says," the spokesman added. "We believe in a political solution but we want to prove that we are prepared to fight until the last consequences."

Top guerrilla leaders had their first meeting with the U.S. special envoy to Central America, Richard Stone, last week, as representatives of the rebels also met for the first time the Salvadorean government peace commission.

Six thousand troops are combining two provinces next to San Miguel on a large-scale "pacification" programme.

Commission members visit site of Aquino murder at Manila Airport

MANILA (R) — Members of the special commission set up to probe the murder of Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino Monday visited Manila Airport, where he and his alleged assassin were shot 15 days ago.

The panel examined the spot where Gen. Aquino was killed as security guards escorted him from the aircraft which had brought him home after three years of self-exile in the United States.

The five-man commission, headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, then announced that its first public hearing would be on Wednesday.

President Ferdinand Marcos set up the commission three days

after the killing. He ordered it to conduct a full investigation into the murder of Gen. Aquino, who was his main political rival.

The commission was to have held its first public meeting early last week, but the date postponed until after Gen. Aquino's funeral last Wednesday.

The assassin has been identified as Rolando Galman, who police said was a notorious hired killer with a criminal record.

Galman's mother and sister have been taken into protective custody by the National Bureau of Investigation, on behalf of the commission. A police spokesman said authorities were still trying to

locate his wife and daughter.

Meanwhile, opposition groups said they were organising a civil disobedience campaign in protest against the Aquino murder and aimed at forcing President Marcos to resign.

The central Philippines branch of the Laban (fight) Party said it was urging people not to pay taxes.

In Manila, other groups said they were calling for a boycott of stores and banks owned by "presidential cronies" and urging people not to buy products made by companies linked to the Marcos family.

Chilean leftists pay homage to Allende

VINA DEL MAR, Chile (R) — Hundreds of Chilean leftists gathered at the grave of Salvador Allende here Sunday in the first demonstration of support since Chile's Marxist president died in a military coup 10 years ago.

The gathering, made possible because a 10-year-old state of siege was lifted eight days ago, marked the 13th anniversary of the poll in which Mr. Allende became the world's first elected Marxist head of state.

Police watched as the leftists filed by the simple grave, without

a tombstone, some of them laying red carnations. They chanted "the military dictatorship will end" and an old slogan of Mr. Allende's supporters, "The left, united, will never be defeated."

The state of siege, which banned public gatherings, was lifted as part of a political relaxation initiated by Gen. Augusto Pinochet's recently-appointed civilian interior minister, Sergio Jara. Meanwhile, a prominent Christian Democrat politician returned to Chile from exile Sunday the third in just over a week since

President Pinochet lifted a ban on several hundred exiles.

Renan Fuenzalida, a former president of the Christian Democratic Party, was welcomed by several hundred supporters at Santiago Airport. He was deported from Chile nine years ago, just over a year after Gen. Pinochet took power.

About 3,000 people marched through Santiago Saturday to welcome back Andres Bello, another former Christian Democrat leader, who pledged to fight for a return to democracy.

Weinberger to visit C. America

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger visits Central America this week to inspect forces in Panama, El Salvador and Honduras, countries vital to President Reagan's policy of opposing communist expansion in the region.

Mr. Weinberger, the first U.S. defence secretary to visit the area, will leave early on Tuesday and return late on Thursday.

Pentagon officials said he would see some of the U.S. and Central American forces taking part in one of the largest joint military exercises ever held in the region, codenamed Big Pine II, which gets fully under way later this month and extends into next year.

He will also see some of the results of the tens of millions of dollars of U.S. military aid which has gone in the past few years to Salvadorean government forces who are battling leftist guerrillas.

Mr. Weinberger will meet pol-

itical and military leaders in each of the three countries, but officials said the purpose of his trip was a first-hand inspection of military forces.

High-ranking Pentagon officials told reporters they were cautiously optimistic about the performance of the Salvadorean army in the past two months, since Congress approved a \$30 million infusion of military aid after an initial \$26 million appropriation for the year had run out.

In addition to the "shot in the arm" which came from the extra U.S. funds, the official said the 25,000-man army was bolstered by the appointment of a new defence minister, Gen. Carlos Vides Casanova, earlier this year.

Mr. Weinberger will fly first to Panama to visit American forces and be briefed at southern command, the U.S. military headquarters for the region. He will also visit the U.S.-run

school of the Americas for Latin America military trainees.

He will spend most of Wednesday in El Salvador, meeting Gen. Vides and other officials and visiting U.S.-trained Salvadorean troops. Mr. Weinberger will have lunch aboard the World War II battleship New Jersey, which heads a seven-ship naval force now conducting exercises off the Pacific coast of Central America.

Mr. Weinberger will fly to Honduras on Wednesday night and spend most of Thursday there, with visits to the Big Pine joint task force headquarters and the U.S.-run Regional Military Training Centre (RMTTC), which has been in operation since June.

He will take part in ceremonies marking the graduation of the first class of about 1,000 Salvadorean military trainees from the regional centre, which will also provide U.S. training for some Honduran forces.

Censorship relaxed in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka Colombo relaxed press censorship and reduced curfews as security returned to normal following July's race riots.

Government spokesman Douglas Liyanage said he had told local newspaper editors they need not submit their stories to the censor, but that they should exercise self-censorship.

He said limited censorship would apply to matters concerning sedition, incitement and causing disaffection among public officers. Newspapers had also been instructed not to publish any material that would damage Sri Lanka's image overseas.

Mr. Liyanage said the authorities had also decided to reduce a night curfew in 14 of the country's 24 districts to three hours from Monday night.

"Everything is back to normal, nothing untoward reported from anywhere," he said.

More than 385 people were killed in the July clashes between the island's majority Sinhalese and minority Tamil communities.

Missile talks to resume despite crisis

GENEVA (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union resume crucial European missile talks here Tuesday, despite a major East-West row which has blown up over the downing of a South Korean airliner.

The new round will determine whether NATO goes ahead with deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Europe, which it has pledged to do by the end of the year if no agreement is reached.

When the U.S. reported a Soviet fighter shot down a South Korean airliner with 269 people on board last Thursday, President Reagan questioned overall Soviet credibility and asked, "What can be the scope of legitimate discourse with a state whose values permit such atrocities?"

By the weekend he had made clear that he nevertheless intended to continue the Geneva negotiations. Senior NATO officials meeting in Brussels took the same view.

Arriving in Geneva two days ago, Chief Soviet negotiator Yuri Kisvinsky indicated the Kremlin too wants to insulate the Geneva talks from the outcry over the South Korean airliner. Asked by a reporter whether it could have a harmful effect, he replied: "Your question has no bearing on the negotiations."

Moscow will be tabling new proposals outlined by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov during the two-month recess which began on July 14.

On Aug. 26, he offered to destroy all Soviet weapons which would be removed under eventual accord. This met an American demand that the Soviets should not be able simply to pull them back into Asia.

In an arrival statement which refrained from criticising the U.S., Mr. Kisvinsky said the new offer was "convincing proof of our goodwill" and provided a real opportunity to reach agreement.

Western officials have played down the latest Soviet offer as a relatively minor concession. Chief U.S. negotiator Paul Nitze, who was due here Monday evening, commented that destroying old missiles does not guarantee that they will not be replaced by new ones.

Diplomats said the South Korean airliner incident is unlikely to cause the already chilly atmosphere of the talks to deteriorate much further.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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HOW TO PICK UP TRUMPS

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A542
♥ B7
♦ A K Q 7 5 2
♣ A

WEST
♠ J 10 9 7 3
♥ A K 4
♦ 10 8 6
♣ Q 6

EAST
♠ Void
♥ 10 9 6 3 2
♦ 9 4
♣ J 10 8 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 6 5
♥ Q J 5
♦ J 3
♣ K 9 7 5

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

The bridge club had been a quiet place of late, and the regulars claimed that the absence of Trump Coup Tommy had been the cause. You all remember him of course — the fellow who could neither bid nor play except when faced with a bad trump break, which transformed him into a master technician.

But that interlude was over, for Trump Coup Tommy was back at the table and soon showing that he had lost (or should we say gained) nothing during his absence. He sat South on this hand,

and his side had the opportunity to use one of his favorite conventions. North's jump to four diamonds showed a good six-card diamond suit and four-card spade support. Tommy knew there would be losers in hearts and clubs, so he was content to sign off in four spades. West's reluctance to double was a tribute to Tommy's skill in these situations.

The play did not take long. West led the king of hearts and continued with the ace and another. Tommy sluffed a diamond from dummy and won in hand. When East showed out on the king of spades, Tommy was in seventh heaven.

He crossed to the ace of clubs, then cashed the ace king of diamonds and ruffed diamond in hand in order to cash the king of clubs. West was now reduced to nothing but trumps. When Tommy led a club, West could not ruff low because dummy would overruff with the eight, so he trumped with the nine. Tommy countered by discarding dummy's last diamond.

West did the best he could by exiting with the jack of trumps. Tommy won the queen in the closed hand and then took the marked finesse of the eight of trumps to land his game. He lost only two hearts and one trump trick!

DR. NAYEF ELDIBS, M.D., FACC

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South African homeland bans black trade union

EAST LONDON, South Africa (R) — The government of the nominally-independent tribal homeland of the Ciskei has banned a major black trade union, according to an announcement Monday.

Ciskei radio said the ban on the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) was immediate. Most of SAAWU's leaders are already in jail, having been detained by South African police in recent weeks in a crackdown on union activity.

SAAWU has been engaged in a bitter fight with both the Ciskei and South African authorities for at least three years over the unionisation of workers.

The Ciskei is one of a handful of homelands carved out of South Africa's traditional borders by the white-minority government in Pretoria. No country other than South Africa recognises their independence and many South Africans, black and white, deride them as puppet states.

A largely arid territory on South Africa's Eastern Cape coast, Ciskei serves mainly as a labour pool for the industries of East London and other parts of the region.

The government operates a manpower centre which provides businesses with contract labourers. Because the government negotiates the contracts, it has opposed SAAWU's organising efforts.

The South African Institute of Race Relations has accused the Ciskei government of harassing SAAWU.

The president of SAAWU, Thozamile Gqweta, has been detained eight times, but never convicted of any offence. The vice-president has been detained six times with no convictions.

The Ciskei has been the scene of large-scale civil unrest in recent weeks in connection with a boycott of the state-owned bus lines. Ciskei authorities have accused SAAWU of instigating the boycott.

At least a dozen of the union's leaders have been detained since the beginning of July.

4 Indian parties form alliance to beat Gandhi

NEW DELHI (R) — Four Indian opposition parties announced Monday that they had formed an alliance to challenge Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at general elections expected next year.

The alliance, the second to be announced in the past month, comprises the Janata Party, which ruled India between 1977 and 1980, and the Congress (S), Democratic Socialist and Rashtriya Congress Parties.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said leaders of the alliance, known as the United Front, hoped it would be the nucleus for a wider grouping to challenge Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party at general elections which must be held before January, 1985.

Last month, two other significant groups, the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the rural-based Lok Dal (People's Party) formed the national democratic alliance.

The two alliances are the first major realignment of India's pol-

itical map since several parties formed the Janata Party in 1977 to sweep Mrs. Gandhi out of power.

Opposition unity moves have been prompted by speculation that Mrs. Gandhi might call a mid-term poll, possibly early next year.

The Janata Party, senior partner in the latest alliance, has 21 members in the Lower House of Parliament and 22 in the Upper House. Its three allies have a total strength of 15 in the Lower House and five in the Upper House.

There has been no decision so far on who will lead the new alliance but Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar, who attracted nationwide publicity in June for completing a 4,000-kilometre walk across India, is a leading candidate.

Front leaders said they planned to expand the grouping by asking leftists, including India's two Communist Parties, and regional parties to join their ranks.

Taiwan ghosts have a smashing time in lunar July

By John Ngai
Reuter.

TAIPEI — Like Chinese everywhere, the people of Taiwan celebrated their "ghost festival" last month, paying as little as 400 Taiwan dollars (\$10) for the chance to talk with the dead.

Unlike Halloween in the West, when people play pranks or go to parties in disguise, most Chinese take ghosts seriously during the month of July in the lunar calendar.

They honour their forebears with offerings of food and incense and make peace with the ghosts. Some go as far as talking to dead relatives or ancestors, sometimes seeking guidance in this world or inquiring about the afterlife.

During lunar July, which usually falls in August in the Western calendar, business boomed for Taoist monks who say they can summon ghosts for their customers.

One of the best towns is Chang Sung (old pine) and he makes a good living out of it.

In other months, he is a Western-style exorcist, driving evil spirits out of sick people or prescribing medicine for crying babies. But in lunar July he is busy calling spirits from their graves to talk to his customers.

Chang Sung is exhausted after every session. The spirit he has summoned appears to take over his body temporarily and a strange voice talks to the customers.

Many people leave his small temple convinced the master has unearthly powers. One woman says she has spoken to her dead father about things only known to themselves until then.

"If the master had summoned the wrong ghost, how did I know secrets I shared only with my father?" she asked.

Other monks charge less but the master's fee is 1,000 Taiwan dollars (\$25) a session. In July, when Chang Sung has as many as 20 customers a day, mostly in the evenings, that means a daily income of \$500.

Officials estimate there are about 2,000 Taoist monks in Taiwan, mostly in the south, where superstitions still thrive.

Centuries-old Chinese traditions and superstitions linger in Taiwan despite the modernisation of the last three decades.

Buddhist and Taoist temples dot the increasingly Westernised capital of Taipei and Chinese abacuses lie alongside pirated computers in the shops.

Almost half of Taiwan's 18 million people are Buddhists and worship deities ranging from Chao Chun (the god of the kitchen) to Kuan Kung (the god of martial arts).

Before the navy sets sail the seamen offer prayers to Matsuo

the goddess of the sea, and portraits of Hwo Seng, the Chinese equivalent of Apollo, bang on the wall of every fire station.

New buildings are given a Feng Shui test, according to the Chinese art of geomancy. Tenants of a 24-storey apartment building in central Taipei started to move out recently because of rumours that the building had bad Feng Shui.

Millions in smoke

But no other superstitious event rivals the ghost festival, when paper money, incense sticks and fireworks worth millions of dollars go up in smoke.

According to tradition it is unlucky to get married, move house, open a new shop or travel in the lunar month of July. Airlines report a sharp decline in the number of passengers every time it comes round.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Chinese can marry foreigners faster

PEKING (R) — Chinese will be given permission to marry foreigners within one month of application so long as the marriage complies with Chinese law, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said Monday. The ruling by the ministry of civil affairs was likely to speed up such marriages. In the past, they have usually been subject to long delays due to interfering from various organisations including the public security bureau which often opposes them. The agency listed those banned from marrying foreigners as military servicemen, diplomatic staff, police officers and "people responsible for confidential or important work" as well as those serving jail or re-education camp sentences.

Asimov's novel wins award

BALTIMORE (R) — Isaac Asimov's "Foundation's Edge" has won a "Hugo award" for the best science fiction novel of 1982 at the annual world science fiction convention. The novel is a sequel to a trilogy about the distant future which Asimov, a biochemistry professor and prolific science fiction writer, wrote three decades ago. The film "Bladerunner," depicting the hunting down of escaped humanoid in an ecologically destroyed Los Angeles of the future, won the Hugo for best dramatic presentation. Paul Williams, an American professor of English, won the prize for best new writer for his science fiction works over the past two years. The only non-American winner was Spider Robinson of Canada who won the short story award for "Melancholy Elephants."

Pope raps all forms of promiscuousness

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul denounced homosexuality, premarital sex, artificial birth control and abortion Monday in a staunchly conservative message to 25 visiting American bishops. The Pope, underlining the traditional teaching of his five-year pontificate, also told the bishops they should withdraw support for any individual or group favouring the ordination of women to the priesthood. "The compassionate bishop will proclaim the incompatibility of premarital sex and homosexual activity with God's plan for human love," the Pope said in a statement read to the bishops.

Majority in Ireland favour abortion law

DOUBLIN (R) — More than two-thirds of Irish voters will come out in favour of a constitutional amendment outlawing abortion in a referendum on Wednesday, according to an opinion poll published Monday. The Market Research Bureau of Ireland poll showed 69 per cent of voters in favour of putting an existing legal ban on abortion into the constitution and 31 per cent against. Protestant and other minority churches have attacked the amendment campaign as sectarian and divisive. Many doctors and lawyers call the proposal ambiguous and potentially dangerous. A high voter turnout is expected.

Sulphur pills may help longevity

WASHINGTON (R) — Mice fed smelly sulphur pills can live up to 13 per cent longer, and now biochemists are seeking a sweeter smelling pill for people, a chemistry convention was told. Dr. Margaret Heidrick, associate professor of biochemistry at the University of Nebraska in Omaha, said a compound of sulphur and alcohol had been found effective in boosting the immune system in mice and reducing cancer. She said researchers in Europe and the United States were now looking for a similar drug for human beings because elderly people are making up a growing percentage of the population. "The drug we are using in mice is not going to be too popular with humans because it smells terrible," she said. Dr. Heidrick said the smell had put the mice off at first, but they had grown accustomed to it and even been attracted by it.